MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET:::::::WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM EDITOR.

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AGRICULTURE.

MEETINGS OF FARMERS.

We cannot doubt the good effects of Farmers' meetings. So much is yet to be learned—so much depends on experiment, that we want to learn from the experience of other farmers. We have not time to "try all things;" and we must contrive to build on the foundations which others have laid, or make no progress.

Yet we are not to follow blindly in the footsteps of others. We should not surrender our reason to any one. Our powers of judging were given us to be exercised by us but not for us. We are accountable for the proper exercise of our own faculties, and it is the height of imprudence for any to tell us we are not to exercise the faculties that were given us for our guide.

Farmers, above all men, need to inquire and learn. Mechanics learn what they call "their trade" in a short time. The house carpenter and the joiner and the mason, work by the *square rule.* At twenty one many of them cease to learn, or think it unnecessary to learn more. The shoe maker learns his trade in three months—and, like the bee with his honey cells, his brogans of this year are as good, if not better, then his brogans of the past.

But the farmer of twenty one has just begun to learn for himself. His mind has but now begun to labor and plan and contrive. The deeper he looks into the works of nature the more anxious he is to learn more. And as the square rule cannot guide him on his way he puts out his feelers for other aid.

He remembers the maxims of his father or his guardian, but he finds new questions constantly arising which require enlarged powers for judging. He sometimes gropes in darkness. Often he succeeds agreeably to his expectations; yet too often he is discouraged for the want of sympathy with others who are struggling, and doubting on similar subjects. His neighbors are distant, for farmers cannot live in villages, and he feels the want of encouragement from others in the same pursuit.

Hence the propriety of Association. Hence the need of frequent intercourse and the interchange of opinions formed from actual trials in the field. Hence the propriety of *Meetings*, in small assemblies or in large ones, to encourage and assist each other in making improvements in the art of farming.

Some have doubted whether any good can come of the meetings in the State House. It is said nothing is *settled*, that each speaker goes away as light as he came, carrying nothing but his own opinions. That no decisions are made and everything is left loose and unsatisfactory. That much is said which is not worth remembering or reporting, &c.

But, we ask, do not the sayings at the State House set farmers to thinking and reasoning on this very important subject? Will not what is said about stimulating the soil stimulate farmers to make greater improvements! Are they not often getting new hints that will apply to their own location, or reminded of duties that ought to be performed!

It is true that in promiscuous meetings of this kind much will be said that is not very important. We hire no lecturers to lay down the laws of vegetation, or to bind us to any theories. All is free and conversational, and we are ready to listen to the suggestions of all. We cannot apply the square rule to the art of farming. No system will be suitable for all localities. Yet there are principles applicable to all.

Every year we hear something in regard to manures. Now as no one knows exactly why our lands here are in need of any such article, it may possibly happen that we may contrive to get along without so much expense for the same. Some farmers profit twice as much by their manures as others do. Who can say that we may not prepare a soil in such a way that one half the manure which is now used will answer as good a turn as the whole? It is certain that some soils hold the manure that is applied twice as long as other soils do. The reason of this is not well understood by farmers generally. How important to know what is lacking to make a good soil? Manure from the stable or the stye is not permanent on our sandy loams, and what we apply to them from the manure heap is soon gone. May it not be easier in thousands of cases to fit the soil for holding the manure than to expend so much as we do for a temporary purpose?

Some of the speakers at the State House tell us they have so saturated some of their lots with stable manure that other substances are necessary to insure good harvests, and they are applying mineral matters to counteract the surfeit. It is certain that corn cannot be grown to perfection on a manure heap. As there is a limit to the product of an acre of ground, so there is a limit to the usefulness of manures.

We seldom hear of attempts made in this country to change the nature of our upland soils with a view to make them retain the manures that are applied for a long time. It is known that the two great constituents of soils are *sand* and *clay*—that a due proportion of each constitutes a perfect soil—a soil as good as any that is found in any country.—The lime and other minerals found amounting to a very small per centage of the whole mass.

Our best soils are found to consist of about one fourth clay and three fourths sand. May it not be easier in thousands of cases to carry loads of clay to sandy soils, and loads of sand to soils having too much clay, than to be annually applying costly manures to soils that cannot retain them? It often happens that a surface too sandy has clay underneath within the reach of the ploughshare. When this is the case a little deeper ploughing does the business completely. And when sand is found under a surface of clay, a proper ploughing may make a perfect soil. That is, a soil as good as any that is found independent of the vegetable matter that serves the purpose of what we call manure.

When clay lies within 50 or 100 rods of a field deficient in clay it may be cheaper to make the soil like the best in the country than to manure as often as we are obliged to. At the State House the subject of manures was on the carpet for three successive evenings, yet but little was said about the main constituents of soils, or of the propriety of forming one capable of holding the manures. Perhaps this subject may come up in another winter.

SMALL BONES FOR HOGS.

Winslow & Skilton, at stall 28 in this market, had a couple of very handsome hogs hung on their hooks last Saturday. One weighed 482 and the other 441—raised by H. H. Williams of Roxbury.

The hogs had legs no larger in proportion to their bodies than the cut in our paper a few weeks ago, copied from the cut in Mr. Colman's book on English Husbandry. They had not the timber legs of the West Chester hogs of Pennsylvania. Roxbury farmers know better.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Ploughman.]

MR. EDITOR.—Of a field of fifty one hundred and ninety hills of Indian corn, ten of one hundred and eighty to which had been applied a compost of which I was desirous of testing the efficacy, were harvested on the 28th of September last. The ears after being husked weighed fourteen pounds; which, seventy five pounds in the ear being considered equal to a bushel of shelled corn, was a yield at the rate of sixty five bushels to the acre. Having been spread in an upper loft to dry, they remained in that situation, unmolested, until the 20th of January, nearly four months after; when on being again weighed, they gave nine pounds and thirteen ounces, showing a yield, this time, according to the same method of calculation, of nearly forty-six bushels to the acre. The corn was then shelled and measured eight and a half pints, giving about the same rate of return—forty-six bushels, namely, per acre.

Thus it appears, that in less than four months after it was gathered and fit to crib, about one third part of the entire weight of the sample harvested, had vanished into thin air!

Now if the fact here presented be not sufficient, as undoubtedly it is not, to show what per cent, should be allowed for shrinkage, in all cases, it is sufficient to show that shrinkage is no inconsiderable matter, sometimes; and that estimates of returns founded on the weight of any given portion of the crop, ascertained at harvest, cannot be relied upon to show the quantum of yield at mid-winter.

Sixty five bushels of corn to the acre is certainly a very good crop: a crop of which the producer can think with complacency, and speak with feelings of honest pride. This however, he can hardly do with regard to a much less successful effort. But least of all will he find satisfaction, in witnessing, as sometimes happens, the reduction of what he had fondly supposed an extraordinary crop, to one of mere ordinary dimensions.

With reference to my own case, I felt, that, to set down, as I was at last constrained to do, only 46 bushels, or thereabouts, as the actual produce per acre, and strike off the rest as moonshine, would be to deprive my statement of its most brilliant attribute; and that, though it should gain in accuracy, this might yet be thought but a poor compensation for the loss sustained. At all events, it would show the number of bushels to be on the wrong side of fifty, and make a fearful inroad upon the dexter side of the sheet—the per contra of the account current exhibiting the cost of production. But so the fates ordained. And the question now is, is there any remedy? Can any method be devised by which a crop can fairly be made to measure as many bushels of sound, merchantable corn, at the winter solstice, as it gave at harvest. J. E. H.

West Bridgewater, Feb. 2 1849

☞ One mode of avoiding the shrinkage of the corn crop is, to feed it out before it has time to lose any thing in the air. And who knows but that a *bushel* of corn in October will make as much pork or beef as a bushel in January?

Farmers are in the practice of using much of their corn soon after it is harvested and before it weighs light. All animals are fattened cheaper in the fall than in the winter. Some credit must be given to the milder weather of Autumn, but this may not make all the difference.

But, seriously, we are pleased that our correspondent has taken pains to make so accurate a trial of the loss in weight in the course of four months. It is commonly supposed that one fourth should be allowed for the loss from October to January. This corn was harvested a week or two sooner, however, than the great body of our corn is in Massachusetts. Probably when it is husked in the latter part of October it would not lose more than one quarter of its weight.

We apprehend that the very large stories we sometimes hear are stories of green corn; and none but green readers will be found to credit them. Yet fifty bushels per acre is a good crop—much better than we can be confident of getting of any other grain. Then there is the fodder to be counted, no small matter among a stock of cattle. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

RATIFICATION.

MR. EDITOR,—Did you ever have the Rats take posession of your domicil and refuse to be ejected by any CAT-egorical or other knownprocess? and were your slumbers ever disturbed by their gymnastics, their log rolling and for ought we know, their gold diggins? And have you cursed them in your heart for making night hideous, and promised them all manner of direful deaths, *if you could catch them*? and have you racked your brain to capture them, by setting all manner of wire traps, steel traps, box traps and figure-of-fours, with all kinds of baits and disguises and after all to your sorrow you have found that instinct inherent in their nature always "*up to traps?*" and may not the old adage of "Catch a Weasel a sleep," with equal propriety be applied. *Catch an Old Rat any how.* But to be brief, Mr. Editor, we are in a quandary and want your advice; the Rats have fairly got possession and wont vacate, they won't be trapped nor quit, nor take what you give them, but help themselves to the best the larder affords; What's to be done? our house, although somewhat roomy is like all others not calculated for two families, and these vile banditti have fitted up the lower part with barracks for their armies, and "their name is Legion." We are no barn burners—if we were we might almost be tempted to put our theory into practise to see *the Old Hunkers scamper.*

But we are dead set against this unceremonious manner of taking possession of our premises without even the least of all compliments "*with your leave.*" It is even worse than those soulless Railroad Corporations who take your land *without your leave*, but are compelled by law to *shell out* an indemnity. They are as lawless a set of scamps Mr. Editor as some of the California gold diggers, quite as easily *taken in*, equally industrious in *their diggins* equally unsatisfied and miserly of their plunder, but not half so willing to quit as we think three fourths of the California boys will be in less than a twelvemonth.

What's to be done? Can we palm them on to the indulgent public as State paupers? but should our wise legislators repeal that law, then our "bread would be all dough." Well then perhaps we shall be obliged to class them under the head of public nuisance and call on our town authorities to abate it. Or perhaps more properly from their unlawful riotous and tumultuous assembling, we might call on the sheriff to read the Riot Act and "in the name of the Commonwealth, command *all* the *Rats* so assembled, immediately and peaceably to disperse."

But my opinion is, Mr. Editor, that these chaps won't be *talked* out of comfortable quarters, they want something more potent than Homœpathic doses, of cat shadows and traps. And we venture to predict that whoever shall discover the most speedy and effectual method for the extermination of Rats shall be classed among the greatest benefactors of mankind.

Pembroke, Feb 7th. C.

☞ Various modes have been tried to kill rats and to scare them. They may be poisoned, but poisoning is not an honorable mode of exterminating enemies. One great and conclusive argument against poisoning is, you have the dead carcasses on your hands, or rather in the ceiling out of your reach—and your enemy has all the advantage, for he punishes you with his effluvia for months after his decease.

Old houses were built with numerous cavities in the ceiling—probably to lay away bread and cheese for children. It was not known to all that rats too are fond of cheese. This was the cause of the introduction of rats into houses. If no cells had been built for them they could not live for a day among folks.

But to the remedy. Cats are the only police officers that can keep these fellows in decent numbers and in their own quarters. Procure Maltese cats; keep two or three of them till your premises are cleared. It costs nothing to keep them while your rats last. No other cats are to be compared with the Maltese. They are not afraid to grapple with the largest wharf rats, and they like the business. These cats are large, and of a mouse color. They are as good company in doors as lapdogs are. They will clear your house of rats and mice provided you let them into the cellar occasionally; and they will keep your fields clear of mice and squirrels, and protect all your young trees with tender bark. Are not cats the very farm stock that you are in want of? [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

HENS, CHICKENS, AND PROFITS.

MR. EDITOR,—I promised to give you a correct account of the expenses and income of a few Dunghill Fowls of the Common Breed. I commenced on January 1st, 1848, with 16 Hens and a Rooster valued at 25 cents each, making $4 25. I kept an account to December the 31st following.

From the above number of Hens I obtained 1840 eggs; I sold my earliest Chickens which prevented me from getting any eggs from the young stock, as those I have on hand were late ones, which are about commencing. The poultry and eggs sold amounted to $27 76. The amount of poultry now on hand, 58 in number at 25 cents each, is $14 50, making in all $12 26. The expense of keeping them amounts to $26 37. leaving me the nett profit of $ 11 64.

Yours truly, L. JOHNSON.

Fitchburg, Jan. 30th, 1849.

☞ This is doing very well; better than most people do with their hens. Can any of our subscribers send us a better account of their doings in the Egg and Poultry line? [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1849.

MR. EDITOR,—A year ago I met with a man at the U. S. Hotel, who had been afflicted for 17 years with a severe chronic rheumatism,—a calico printer by trade. As you are aware, certain stages of that business are attended with water, dampness, &c., and thus he contracted the disease. He represents himself as a great sufferer for many years and expended hundreds of dollars in trying to get relief, without success. At length he tried a *vapor bath* made strong of SMART WEED, and the third or fourth application effected a radical cure.

This morning I met the man in Essex street, and recognized him. He recapitulated the story again at my request—adding that there was another man at Lowell, at the same time, who was "worse off" than he, also perfectly cured by the same application.

Said I, "you appear to be *lame.*"

"Yes," said he, "I was so drawn out of shape I am obliged to be *lame*. But I have thrown away my *cane*, and have not felt a twinge of it since the cure."

It is often said, "there's nothing made in vain" Even this most *noxious* and most *prolific* of all weeds may yet prove to be one of the greatest blessings to mankind.

If this is to be its use, (and I never before supposed it had any valuable or medicinal properties,) a great amount of suffering may be relieved.

Should you think a notice of it to be of value to any one, please advertise in your paper, and give an opinion as to the *proper time* of saving the weed, which I judge to be while in blossom or soon after, when it is in full vigor.

I named it to an eminent Physician. Said he, "I would give anything for some of it; where could I get it? I have three or four patients who suffer intensely, &c., &c.." Evidently something new to him.

Yours, very respectfully,
HENRY POOR.

☞ Will some of our correspondents be good enough to let us know whether they have any knowledge of the virtues of *smart weed* as a medicinal herb? It is very plenty in most of our towns, and may be as easily gathered and cured as hay can be. We should say it ought to be cut when in full blossom in order to secure its best qualities. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.

MR. EDITOR,—Our wisest men in the New England States, have ever lent their aid to advance the prosperity of our "Common Schools." Few of our first men, but have spent some portion of their early manhood in the business of school teaching; they have therefore become practically acquainted with the subject; and have had great influence in establishing our present excellent school system. And you Sir, in the exercise of your functions as Editor of a public Journal have often given your advice to parents and guardians, and to youthful subjects of these schools. If I felt myself competent, I should with great pleasure interpose a few remarks relative to some points, for it is a subject on which I have always felt a deep interest.

And I would remark further, that the great interest which His Excellency, Gov. Briggs, seems to have taken in this subject, in his late Address, is deserving of high commendation. He says, "the importance and magnitude of this cause cannot be overrated." And he very aptly compares a careless neglect of the moral and intellectual culture of the immortal minds of children, to the negligence of the farmer, who lets the spring time pass without committing the seed to the earth. In the latter case "the opportunity is lost for the year. In the former it will be forever lost." And the Governor calls upon every public officer in the Commonwealth to consider, the weighty and indispensable obligations which rest upon him to use his personal influence, and his official power, for the support and prosperity of a cause, the success of which, involves all that is respectable, great, and glorious, in the character of the State, and all that is useful and desirable in the present and future condition of her people.

But there are others, to whom we must look to sustain these objects. The parents and guardians of the children themselves, have a deeper personal interest than we can expect from any others; they have the power of control that is not guaranteed to any others unless such control is committed to the care of the teacher, they can exercise some powers prejudicial to the whole school, as well as to those under their own care at home. To such we can only use moral suasion, and entreat them to send their children constantly and promptly to school: some are not aware that by an absence 2 or 3 days in a week, or of 1 or 2 hours in each day, a child usually loses the whole week, and any, who have a desire that their children should exert themselves to progress in their studies, should use all means to encourage them, but not drive them, while other means can have effect. Those who deserve the essential requisite of good order, should be extremely careful not to speak disrespectfully of the teacher in presence of their children. Frequent visits to a school by the parents, have a wonderful effect in encouraging children, it convinces them of the high estimation in which their daily business is held, and leads them to feel a belief in its importance. The natural guardians of children, may exert a greater influence in sustaining the prosperity of our Common Schools than any other individuals, especially if they sustain the efforts of the superintending School Committee.

There is another difficulty attending our country schools which may not operate in populous towns. Young men with good common education offer themselves as teachers; they may bear a good examination before a school Committee, they may be competent as to education, but totally deficient as to a knowledge of men and things; not having had opportunity to study human nature, are not aware of the great variety of dispositions with which they must have to deal both in parents and scholars, they often totally fail as to a proper regulation and management of a school. If these faults could be borne with for a while by parents and the Committee, they might eventually make competent teachers in this respect.

It is to be ardently desired that our common schools might be made to arrive at that degree of perfection, that not only the very first rudiments, orthography &c., and of arithmetic and geography may be attained, but that those of competent age should be advanced so far in English education, as to be enabled to correspond with their friends at a distance with propriety. To express one's thoughts on paper in the same familiar manner he would converse with a friend when present, would seem not so great an undertaking as some young people imagine, if they would commence the practice with confidence in themselves, and throw themselves on their own resources. No art is gained more by practice than familiar letter-writing, and there is no mode of communication, which more fully develops the character of the person writing. Youths and maidens might carry on their secret correspondence, with even more secrecy than by conversation. And since by our Republican New-England customs, virtuous young men and maidens have the privilege of negociating their own matrimonial treaties, it should be a disgrace to them, in our land of books and of schools, to be incapable of performing this very agreeable undertaking, at least in part, by a written correspondence.

Although we can boast of no superiority of natural endowment in the teachers and pupils of our New-England schools, yet we feel that we [illegible] excellence of our school system, the common atmosphere is vivified with knowledge, while the dark fog which slavery gathers over our southern states, almost obscures from their common people, that light of knowledge in which we rejoice. The free schools of the North lead to the common diffusion of knowledge, and the equalization of society; while the private schools of the South divide men into patricians and plebians. It has been thought by many wise men, that children form a character for life very young. It may be well known that children at the South, during this ductile, forming, receptive period, when the mind absorbs whatever comes in contact with it, are tended and nurtured by slaves. Consequently, they are fed with ignorance, superstition, vulgarity, passion and impurity. The excellent common free school system of our Commonwealth requires teachers of even our primary schools, to be persons well educated, of refinement and of moral excellence, who would be able to breathe into their hearts the breath of moral life. Yours, C.

Hamilton, Feb 6th.

THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

This is the title of an article written by the editor of the Prairie Farmer and published in its January number at Chicago, Illinois. We have often spoken of the Prairie Farmer and often quoted from its pages. It is one of our most valued exchanges and we always look to it with interest. Its articles are all of a reasonable character and not calculated to mislead the reader. If it is properly patronized it will do much good in Illinois and the Western States.

It seems the Prairie Farmer makes a practice of noticing, every year or two, all the principal agricultural papers that are published in the U. States, making short comments on them. We here copy what the Farmer says of most of them.

The Agricultural Press. The steady growth of the agricultural press in the United States, is among the signs of the times. It is only a few years since the papers of this class numbered no more than a couple, of very limited circulation. Now the number reaches to between thirty and forty; nearly every state having one, and some three or four. It is true that some of these—in fact all, with two or three exceptions—particularly those devoted wholly to agriculture, are but poorly supported; and some at a positive loss. Yet the fact that so many continue to exist, proves that there is a demand of some extent, for reading upon agricultural topics. Where there is reading, there must be some thinking; and where there is thinking applied to any branch of labor, that labor is at once lifted from the catalogue of servile drudgeries, and made to that extent, an ennobling occupation. Neither the Russian serf or the African slave is required to think. Their muscles are wanted and not their brains. Hence their labor is despised and always will be. It is only as the mind works with the hands that labor becomes ennobled. In this point of view, the effects of the agricultural press become important, beyond what is at first apparent. It yokes the mind to the hands in a new department of toil.

It is a pleasurable record which we make annually or biennially, of the papers of this class; and though we are called to mourn the sudden exit of some, we hail the birth of others, so that the number is kept good, and a little progress is made.

As charity begins at home it is said, we will begin our notices of the Agricultural Journals with a notice of the

Prairie Farmer, published here at Chicago, and edited by us—circulating all over Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa; and extensively in Missouri, Indiana, and somewhat in Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New England, and all the Southern States, including Texas; also a little in England and Ireland; and we are ready to send them to Russia, Denmark and the South Pole, provided any body wants and will pay for them. It is said to be a pretty good paper, but if the public will send us more subscribers, more money, and more communications, we promise it shall be better in the exact ratio of their increase in these respects.

Valley Farmer and Iowa Farmer's Advocate. We understand that the Iowa Farmer's Advocate is to be discontinued. The editor, Dr. Gates, goes to St. Louis to take charge of the Valley Farmer.

N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic. This paper is gradually withdrawing from agriculture and transferring its energies to the sister art of mechanics; where it is doing excellent service. We commend it to all interested in mechanical science, or the multitude of inventions of which the world in our day, is full. Especially should the inventor by some such means inform himself of the inventions in progress.

Michigan Farmer. Published and edited at Detroit and Niles, Michigan, by Rev. Warren Isham. There is no agricultural journal of our exchanges, whose columns show better ability to make a good paper than the Michigan Farmer. It is edited with spirit and with a determination to produce a paper worthy of the farmers of the state. We regret to say that it has been hitherto miserably supported—the farmers there preferring to send off a Thousand miles to get a paper costing five or six cents less. If this is kept up, we advise friend Isham to quit instanter before he is starved out.

The Michigan Farmer is published semi-monthly at $1 per annum.

The Ohio Cultivator. M. B. Bateham editor and proprietor. Published at Columbus, Ohio, semi-monthly, quarto, at one dollar per annum.

Mr. Bateham has had no inconsiderable experience in the conduct of agricultural journals, and possesses a good amount of skill in getting up a practical and useful paper. The O. Cultivator is beautifully printed, well illustrated, and every way *au fait*—such an one as befits the great state of Ohio—and if her farmers do not sustain it handsomely, they are a crazier nation than their reputation makes them.

Genesee Farmer. Rochester, N. Y. Published by D. D. T. Moore, and edited by him, assisted by Dr. Daniel Lee, and by P. Barry, in the Horticultural Department. Monthly at one dollar per annum. The Genesee Farmer is an old and well-known journal, made up with no small degree of skill and industry—well fitted for the farmers of Western New York, to whose interests it is especially devoted, and among whom it is said to have a large circulation.

Albany Cultivator. Luther Tucker, publisher and editor, associated with Sanford Howard and J. J. Thomas. The same elegant journal of years ago—too well known to need any notice at our hands. No publisher better understands his business than Mr. Tucker; and it is probably safe to say, that no Journal of any sort, at the same price so elegantly printed and embellished, is given to the world. If there is any exception to this we are not aware of it. In the matter of the Cultivator there is exercised unwearied care, and excellent judgment; and no paper is possessed of the materials for a good journal which this possesses. It enjoys in this respect an advantage which will not probably in a long time be taken from it. Price $1 per annum, 32 octavo pages.

American Journal of Agriculture and Science. This is a magazine of $2 per annum; published and edited by C. N. Bement, Albany, N. Y.

It embraces in its design the publication of articles, which by their length or their scientific [illegible] nals. It is beautifully got up and its essays are, many of them, of a very high order of merit.

The Massachusetts Ploughman. A weekly newspaper devoted to Agriculture and news.

Terms $2 per annum; published and edited by W. Buckminster and son, Boston, Mass.—The Ploughman is a marked journal; peculiar in its ideas and style. It treats more fully and exclusively on farm tillage than any paper known to us. Its articles are characterized by sound, every day sense, expressed in bold, clear Saxon—such as is very seldom met with in these days, and is quite refreshing to read.

Farmer's Monthly Visiter. Concord, N. H. Isaac Hill & Son. Quarto, 16 pages. Monthly, 50 cents per annum.

We see this paper so seldom that we can hardly say much about it. Some three numbers only have reached us the past year; each containing a good deal of good reading for a little money.

The Maine Farmer Augusta, Maine. Dr. E. Holmes editor and publisher. $2 per annum, weekly.

The Maine Farmer is such a newspaper as we like to read—original in its illustrations, genial in its humor, and practical in its recommendations. It is edited with great industry and with unflagging spirit. The only difficulty with it is, like that of the old lady on the Green Mountains regarding the city of New York, it is "so far off."

The American Agriculturist. A. B. Allen editor and proprietor, New York city. $1 per annum. Monthly.

The Agriculturist is too well known to be profited by any notice from us. Yet we are happy to bear our testimony to the excellence of the matter with which it is filled, and the general spirit in which it is conducted. The editor is felt in its columns, which commends it to many who eschew a dull and dignified paper. We understand the Agriculturist to be well sustained.

Southern Planter. Richmond, Va. $1 per annum. J. M. Daniel, editor. Monthly.

The Planter is upon its eighth volume and likely to live, so far as we can see, a hundred years yet, a clean-faced, sensible paper.

Southern Cultivator. Athens, Ga. Dr. Daniel Lee editor. $1 per annum. Monthly.

Dr. Lee is an able editor; and though fond of riding with a vengeance, when he strides a hobby, he does know how to make a good paper. The Southern Cultivator under his management has yielded to none of its compeers in ability and spirit.

The American Farmer. Baltimore, Md.—Samuel Sands editor. $1 per annum. The Farmer is adapted to its locality, beyond the wants of which it does not travel. Its appearance is neat and its conduct good.

The Berkshire Culturist. Pittsfield, Mass.—A weekly agricultural newspaper. $2 per annum. Dr. Stephen Reed editor. The Culturist is a large quarto, well filled and conducted with judgment.

Deceased. The Farmer's Cabinet, Philadelphia; and the Iowa Farmer's Advocate, Burlington, Iowa.

New Journals. The Pennsylvania Cultivator at Harrisburg, lately noticed.

The Independent is the title of a religious paper, a number of which has reached us from the city of New York. It is of the largest class, beautifully printed; and edited by the Rev. Leonard Bacon, Rev. J. P. Thompson, of the Tabernacle church, and R. S. Storrs, Jr.

It is congregational in character. The known ability of its editors gives the assurance that it will equal any of its class of newspapers.

The Valley Farmer. St. Louis, Mo. We have seen only the prospectus of this journal which was well written.

The New England Farmer. To be revived by Mr. Cole, former editor of the Boston Cultivator.

The Vermont Agriculturist. Rutland, Vt., by Casper T. Hopkins. $1 per annum.

The Wisconsin Farmer. To be published at Racine, Wis. 50 cents per annum. Octavo, 24 pages. Monthly, by Mark Miller. We have seen only the Prospectus.

MIDDLESEX HUSBANDRY.

[Continued from last week.]

From *Amasa Sanderson* of Groton.

The piece of bog-meadow I requested you to examine, is described as follows: Quantity—A little short of four acres. Bottom—Deep meadow soil, except on the margin, where it borders on the hard land. Native Production—A heavy growth of white pine and maple wood and timber.

When I purchased said meadow, two years ago, other rubbish. It was valued to me, at that time, at $50 per acre.

Method of Reclaiming—I first cut all the brush and other small trash; when sufficiently dry to last April, it was covered with brush, a few timber trees, a large body of heavy stumps, break bogs, and burn, I put fire to it, and it continued to burn for several days, and consumed a very large amount of rubbish. After the fire was extinguished, I commenced removing what it left of wood, timber, and stumps, and I truly think not less than one hundred cords have been removed. I then planted a part of it with potatoes.

I commenced clearing said meadow, single-handed, in August, 1846; in September and October of 1847, a crop of potatoes of a little short of 550 bushels were taken off of it, of the first quality, worth not less than $250; I sold for cash to the amount of rising $200. The improvement on the original value of the land is not less than 100 per cent. Taking the improved value of the land, and the value of the first crop, we have an aggregate of $100 per acre for the four acres—within a few weeks more than one year from the time I commenced clearing it. I keep no team except a horse, and the cash expense of improvement has not exceeded $25. Myself and son, now seventeen years of age, have performed the great amount of labor requisite. About one acre of it I sowed last spring with oats and grass-seed; the most of the remainder I planted with potatoes, but the present season has been far less favorable to a large crop than last season. A part of my present crop promises well, but a part of it will be very light. You saw the present condition of the meadow when on your tour of examination. The above are the principal facts in the case, which I respectfully submit for your consideration.

N. B. I intended to have stated that 130 bushels of my last year's crop of potatoes were produced from five bushels of seed, being an average yield of twenty-six bushels from one bushel. If testimony to the within statements be required, it can be readily adduced. A person unacquainted with the original condition of said meadow, would find it difficult to judge correctly of the amount of present improvement. Many of my neighbors thought it next to impossible to subdue it.

From *E. G. Hayden* of Concord.

The piece of meadow to which I have called your attention contains about 5 acres. I came in possession of it in the Spring of 1846; it had hay; I ploughed about half of it and spread gravel on top, the rest I graveled without ploughing and then sowed grass seed. That which was graveled without ploughing has done the best. The first dressing of manure was light, not exceeding 10 loads of good manure to the acre; the crop of hay, I should think, was about 7 tons. In the fall of 1847, I spread on a good dressing of manure, and the crop of hay the present season, on the 5 acres, I should judge to be at least 14 tons.

COMPOST MANURE. There were several applicants for the premiums for Compost Manures, and every one has a method of making it peculiarly his own. All of them had been industrious and careful in the collection and preservation of materials. The Committee awarded the first premium to *Ebenezer Richardson* of Pepperell, who exhibited much the largest quantity, and whose method appeared to be the most simple and successful. It had all been manufactured between the first of June and the 10th of September. It was composed of the droppings of eight cows and meadow mud, in about equal quantities of each. Some weeds were thrown in with the mud. Five hogs were kept in the barn cellar where the ingredients were deposited. The cows were kept directly over the cellar, and all the urine fell immediately on to the manure. The hogs were about a year old, and could move about with much difficulty. The cellar (the bottom of which was on a level with the natural surface of the adjoining ground) was 40 feet long by 16 1-2 in width, and 9 feet deep. The Committee judged there could not be less than 30 cords of manure, at the time of their examination. Mr. Richardson had another large pile of manure in his barn-yard, composed of the dung from a yoke of oxen and a horse, mixed with meadow mud.

Daniel L. Giles of Lincoln, to whom the second premium is awarded, keeps 11 cows, one yoke of oxen, and one horse. From the droppings of these animals, mixed with mud and refuse vegetables, he had made about 30 cords of manure of good quality, during the last winter. He had no barn cellar; but there was a large hollow in the centre of his barnyard, with a hard bottom, in which the ingredients had accumulated and mingled. They were removed in June, and formed into a pile on the north side of his barn, in which situation they remained when submitted to the inspection of the Committee.

FRUIT TREES. The fruit trees presented for premiums were numerous, and, with one or two exceptions, the Apple and Peach Trees were about equal in their just claims to consideration. The regulations in regard to Peach trees, direct that those set out within three years, and which shall be in the best thriving state when examined by the Committee, shall be subjects for premiums. The *quality of the fruit* is not taken into consideration, and if it were, a large portion of the trees set out within the limits prescribed, would not be in a bearing state when the Committee make their annual visit. Owing to this restriction the committee were not at liberty to award a premium to a gentleman, who, beyond all question, had the best fruit, which passed under their examination.

The first premium on Apple trees has been given to Ebenezer Richardson of Pepperell, whose orchard consists of 125 trees, set 40 feet apart, on about five acres of ground. The soil is light clay, mixed with large quantities of broken and friable slate. The trees are of three kinds only—Baldwins, Potters, and Orange Sweetings. The same orchard contains 125 Peach trees, set between the Apple trees. All are manured sufficiently to keep them in a healthy state. About two quarts of ashes are kept about the roots of all the trees. None of them had been injured by borers or any other insect. The Peach trees are all seedlings, and of two kinds only—Yellow and Golden Roseripe.

The following letter from Leander Crosby of Billerica, who received the second premium on Apple trees, contains some information, that may be serviceable to purchasers and cultivators of fruit trees:—

BILLERICA, Sept. 13th, 1848.

To the Committee:

In the spring of 1842,—about the 10th of April, as near as I can recollect,—the apple trees were purchased of Mr.—— Hyde of Newton. for $33 per hundred; they were not considered a very good lot, being the last of the Baldwins he had for sale that year, and some of them but one year old from the bud. The ground having been prepared for their reception, the trees were set in rows two rods distant from each other. In setting we used no manure, but filled the holes with the soil which was taken out. We were very careful to have the trees set deep, and the dirt trodden compactly around the roots, in order to be more sure of their living. This, I think, was a great error, from the fact that the trees made a very small growth for the two first years, and have since thrown out roots near the surface of the ground, some two or three inches above the older roots.

We used no stakes to support them, except in a few instances where the tree was much inclined to grow crooked; have always endeavored to shape the tree as we pruned it; have not pruned them very close—always some small twigs to be taken off the next year.

The ground was kept up two years, then laid down to oats and grass seed. In two years more it was ploughed again, and planted with potatoes; these were dug while the tops were green, and the tops were placed between the rows and covered as we dug potatoes: they were completely rotted by the next spring, so as not to be in the way of the plough; this made the ground more light and lively than it had been before or since, and was, I think, an advantage to the trees, for in a small part of the field there was an earlier kind planted, which were dug without the tops being covered, and we could see a difference in the ground and trees. The potato crop has been succeeded by a crop of cucumbers, which, we think, draws less from the soil than corn or any root crop.

While the trees were in grass, they were manured late in November with manure from our barn-cellar—three shovels-full put to each tree, and dug in the next spring with a spade, over a surface of about three feet from the body of the tree; they were washed with potash water strong enough to bear an egg, each of these years, in June.

The peach trees were put out two years after the application, and have been treated in the same manner. With regard to the fruit, we would say that we are disappointed in it: the trees being Southern trees, instead of trees raised in Worcester, as we supposed—so instead of having the choicest fruit, we do not know what we have. About one third of the trees bear a good fruit, some of them first rate, it being large and of fine flavor. About one third bear a late clingstone, which ripens about the middle or last of October. The others are a late peach, which do not ripen, and are nearly worthless.

The apple trees were, a part of them, seven, and a part eight years old from the bud, last spring, having had seven years growth, including this year, where they now stand.

Respectfully, yours,
LEANDER CROSBY.

The Committee, near the close of their Report, refer, in terms of the highest approbation, to the fruit garden, or rather farm, of John Gordon of Brighton, and commend it to the notice of all fruit-growers as a model for imitation. Some of the finest specimens of the Apple and the Peach, which were under their notice, were on his premises; and his Pear and Plum trees were deemed worthy of a premium. The following letter describes his mode of cultivation:

BRIGHTON, Sept. 11, 1848.

To the Committee, &c.:

In the piece of land occupied by me as a fruit garden, there is about two acres; nearly three-fourths of it is a light sand; the subsoil is mostly a yellow loam. The other part, when I commenced laying out my garden in the spring of 1842, was composed of a stiff clayey substance. I should think that a considerable part of it was the wash from the road; with a sub soil so hard that I had to use a pick to stir it.

I have for the last four years spaded it every spring, and have gone a little deeper every year.

When I set out my trees, I dug a hole about two feet deep, and three feet wide, and have usually put from one to two wheelbarrow loads of compost manure to each tree, and a good dressing of manure every spring.

I have in this piece about forty Apple, sixty Peach, forty Plum, and four hundred Pear trees. About half of the Pears are on quince, and the rest on pear stocks.

I have another piece of land on which there is about sixty Apple and seventy Peach trees. A part of the Apples were set out in 1838, and the balance in 1841. The Peach trees were set out in 1844. This land, in 1840, was most of it very rough, and I considered most of it hardly worth cultivating. I think it cost me from two to three hundred dollars to dig, blast and carry off the stones; some of them were so large that it took a number of loads of gravel and loam to fill their places. I then spread on a good coat of manure and ploughed it in as deep as I could, and have manured it well every year since.

I headed in the Apple trees, I think, four years, and the Peach trees three years. I have endeavored to keep them as free from insects as I could spare time to. I have twice used a wash composed of 7 lbs. of potash, half peck of lime, and half a bushel of cow dung, scraping and digging out the borers. I have put coal and wood ashes mixed, among most of my Peach trees every Spring.

Very respectfully, your obdt. servant,
JOHN GORDON.

The Committee submitted the following as the result of their judgment in the distribution of the Society's Premiums:—

On Farms—

First premium to George Pierce of West Cambridge,	$25 00
Second, to Ebenezer Davis, Jr. of Acton,	20 00
Third, to Charles Stearns of Billerica,	15 00

On Reclaimed Meadows—

To Jacob B. Farnum of Concord the first premium,	15 00
To William Buckminster of Framingham, the second,	12 00
To Amos Sanderson of Groton, the third,	8 00
To E. G. Hayden of Concord, the fourth,	5 00

On Compost Manures—

To Ebenezer Richardson, of Pepperell, the first premium,	10 00
To Daniel L. Giles of Lincoln, the second,	5 00

On Fruit Trees—

For the best Apple Orchard, the first premium to Ebenezer Richardson of Pepperell,	15 00
The second to Leander Crosby of Billerica,	
The third, a copy of Emerson's Forest Trees, to J.C. Freeman of Framingham.	
For the best Peach Orchard, the first premium to Joel Britton of Concord,	10 00
The second,—a copy of Emerson's Forest Trees, to Charles Twitchell of Ashland.	
For the best Pear Trees, the first premium to John Gordon of Brighton,	16 00
For the best Plum Trees, the first premium to John Gordon of Brighton,	5 90
The second,—a copy of Emerson's Forest Trees, to the same gentleman.	

UNITED STATES ARMORIES.—The expenditures of the Government for arms, and other purposes connected with the Armory at Springfield last year, were $227,544,22; at Harper's Ferry, $258,534,18;—Total $486,078,38.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 1849.

William Buckminster, Editor.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

On Monday the Senate of Massachusetts took up this subject and referred it to the Judiciary Committee. We are glad that our legislature is inclined to act on a matter that now engages the attention of legislators in all parts of our country. A number of the States have already passed laws exempting the homestead of the debtor from attachment and execution. Connecticut last year took up the subject, and, as we learn, passed an act exempting real estate to a small amount from being wrested from a debtor by execution.

We called the attention of our people to this matter more than a year since. And we now invite our legislators to give a little candid attention to what may be said upon it. We believe that no other editor in this city has examined the question or given an hour's attention to it.

The editor of the Courier, in his Wednesdays paper, takes up the subject and treats it as if he had not considered it very thoroughly. He professes to be pleased if any thing can be done to favor the poor, but intimates that no law could be passed that would operate equally; and if it cannot then he would have no exemption.

The editor says.—"Homesteads are not the only worldly possessions which an impoverished citizen would find it convenient to save from the clutches of a deputy sheriff. Let there be an equal justice and equal privilege of exemption for all. We see no reason in the world why a Cape Cod fisherman, who owns a 'jigger' of three hundred dollars value, should not have it secured to him in perpetuity by an act of exemption. It is his *homestead*, as much as the arable acres of a Berkshire farmer are a homestead to him. Still further, the owner of an undivided tenth part of a house in Boston, Salem or any where else, ought to have his three hundred dollars worth saved for him on the same principle. Let us have fair play, as we cannot all own broad acres of land, let us have no laws making distinctions in favor of land-owners. Help the poor debtor, if possible, but help all poor debtors alike."

It is in this superficial mode that many will be disposed to treat this subject; but we trust we have men in the legislature who will not be satisfied with expressing *good wishes* for the poor while the law lets a creditor turn a whole family into the street to stay there till it is taken into the poorhouse and supported at the public charge.

Does the Courier, understand well his own objection as to the "equal" operation of exemption laws? Our statute now exempts a cow, a hog, and six sheep. Why does not he complain that this is unequal? Who is benefitted by this in Boston or Salem? What seamen have we protected by this law? People who have no cow, or hog, or hay, or bed and bedding, cannot expect to be favored by the exemption of such articles from execution. No law can be made to operate "equally" upon all. The man who has no property cannot possibly be favored by any exemption law. Yet he has no reason to complain of its operation upon others. It is the creditor who is apt to complain. But can he complain of the "inequality" of a law that exempts certain property of his debtor while other property is liable?

We take the ground that it is not the interest of the Commonwealth to permit any creditor to turn his debtor into the highway. All tax payers are interested to prevent crowding in the Almshouses. Traders and speculators should not be encouraged to let poor men run in debt of land which it stands on to settle up the long grocery accounts.—The bill for ardent spirits is often the heaviest of all. And it is this which too often disables the debtor from paying.

Exemption laws operate better than Bankrupt or Insolvent laws, for they give less encouragement to fraud. It was the want of liberality in regard to exemption that drove us to pass acts of *repudiation* of debts whenever the debtor felt it inconvenient to pay. Much complaint is made against our insolvent system. It is no easy matter to satisfy both debtor and creditor. But if our legislators ever expect to improve on our insolvent system, or abolish it, the first step to be taken is, *to exempt a habitation for a debtor and his family*, his cow, his pig, his books, and his household furniture, which the law now allows him to keep, while it takes every foot of land and the buildings in which they were kept.

If the debtor owns real estate in a city or large town, where land is high, a part of his house may be exempted from execution. It is no uncommon thing, in the division of estates, to assign a single room in a large dwellinghouse, to a widow, or an heir.

A proper law, exempting real estate to a small amount, will not work injustice, for it will be prospective, and will not affect debts already contracted. Let the legislature seriously consider of this thing and the result will be beneficial to the whole Commonwealth.

☞ People are still fitting out for California. The last accounts from San Francisco are as late as he 22d of December. All agree that gold dust is plenty there, but the gold hunters are "kicking up a dust" that is not so agreeable to civilized people. Lynch law seems to be the only kind that is admitted there; and sickness among the immigrants extensively prevails. It is supposed that 10,000 people have emigrated from Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

☞ The best news from England is that Parliament is about to reduce the army, and keep on foot ten thousand less than last year. And the navy is to be reduced enough to save one million pounds sterling.

☞ The western papers are filled with accounts of damages done by a freshet on the Ohio. Cattle, bridges, and canal boats, to a great amount, have been destroyed in towns in Illinois and in many other places on the river.

☞ The house of a man named Miller at Hempstead, Long Island, was burnt yesterday morning, and Mrs. Miller, five children and a servant perished in the flames.

☞ The late fire in Concord N. H. was more extensive than at first supposed. Thirty thousand dollars worth of property are said to have been destroyed.

☞ It is announced that the Whigs of the Ohio legislature have nominated Judge McLean for United State Senator.

☞ Stephen Tripp, Esq. Providence city Treasurer, died very suddenly on Wednesday last aged 73.

☞ We are told that the Vermont and Massachusetts Railway is to be opened to Brattleboro' Vt. on Tuesday next.

FIFTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

On Tuesday evening another meeting was held in the State House. Subject—Farm Stock.

A number of gentlemen not belonging to the legislature attended—among whom we noticed Mr. Haggerston of Watertown, Mr. Sheldon of Wilmington, Mr. Pearson of Harvard, Messrs. L. Allen and J. W. Proctor of Danvers, Wm. Stickney at 99 State street and others.

Hon M. P. Wilder took the chair and with leave read a letter from a friend at the Mount Airy Institution, expressing the pleasure of the writer in reading the reports of our Meetings. The writer described a breed of hogs called the "Dutchess Breed" which is much esteemed in that quarter. The meat is sold at a high price and the hogs are very easily fatted; they are inclined to fatten so young that it is said to be necessary to let them run to grass for one summer before they are old enough for breeding. He thought the Berkshires had fallen into disrepute because they had not been completely fatted. They appear to be fat when they are not. The Dutchess breed weighs 400 pounds killed at 20 months old.

Mr. Wm. Stickney, who keeps at 99 State St., by request made some remarks on the Suffolk breed of hogs, some of which he has imported from England. He said he had imported 20 of this breed and some of the Middlesex breed. He had heard it objected that they are not apt to breed at an early age. He thinks it is because they are kept too high. The Suffolks will weigh 200 pounds at eight months, 300 pounds at one year, and 400 at eighteen months.

The quality of the pork is the best in the market. He sold some pigs last year at 10 cents a pound.—They are small boned, rather deep than round.—Butcher's generally pay two cents a pound more for them than for common hogs. The Middlesex breed fatten as easily as the Suffolk. They resemble the Mackays. All who have tasted of the meat of the Suffolk pronounce it most sweet and tender.

Mr. Haggerston of Watertown said he was pleased with Mr. Stickney's description of the Suffolk and Middlesex hogs. He said he had fed the Mackay, the Chinese and the Berkshire breeds. But from what he has known of the Suffolk's he liked them better than any. When the Chinese are crossed with other breeds the offspring retains all the qualities of the Chinese. As to the pork the Mackay is the best of the three. I have not had any of the Suffolk pigs, but have tasted the pork and like it exceedingly. I have reared the Neapolitan breed—they are much like the Chinese, thick skins and coarse meat. The Mackays are too indolent to work over the manure heap.

Mr. Stickney said he imported China pigs in 1842 but did not like them, and gave them away.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said the statements made did not alter him in regard to imported hogs. It seems they gain less than a pound a day. Mr. Stickney observes they ought not to be kept high. He thought none should be bred without crossing. A hog is valuable in proportion to the cost of making a pound of pork, and he would ask Mr. S. the cost of keeping,

Mr. Stickney said he could keep three of these as cheap as two of any other breed.

Mr. Wm. Parker of Sudbury said he noticed a very handsome hog in a pen of his neighbor. Its form suited him exactly. He found on inquiring that the hog was of the Suffolk breed; he had seen none of them before. He had not kept any of this kind.

Mr. Cheever Newhall of Dorchester said, as to the weight of the Suffolks, 200 pounds at 8 months is well, but the increase afterwards is not so great as in some other breeds. He has done raising pigs; he finds he can do better to buy at Brighton. When he makes them gain one pound a day he is satisfied.

Mr. Elijah Perry of Dover said he thought it we ought to know with certainty what it costs to fatten each kind.

Mr. H. C. Meriam of Tewksbury thought the Suffolks quite handsome; he liked their white appearance. As to breeding he thought old sows better than young. He makes his hogs work. He inquired why we could not have milch cows that are uniformly good. We are sure that lambs follow their dams. So in the human family the offspring inherits the defects of the sire. Mr. M. was proceeding rapidly to show that a clump foot will eventually show itself in the progeny—if not in the next generation in some distant one. But he was called to order by *Mr. Sheldon* who thought clump footed children could hardly come under the head of "Farm Stock." Mr. Meriam apologized and said he brought out the defective feet for the purpose of elucidation.

Mr. Sheldon said, in 1817 we had but few hogs here on account of the cold season of 1816 and the the want of food to keep them. He in company with a neighbor went to New York to purchase shoats. They found a breed called the "Grass Fed." They were small and appeared to be mixed with what we call our native breed. These hogs fattened well. After this He found a pig that he thought must be half Berkshire and half Grass Fed. Three pigs from his weighed, on slaughtering at 18 months old 1160 pounds.

But if we find the very best we cannot keep the breed. In seven years you cannot find the same kind that you bred from, you are obliged to make crosses with different breeds. The Berkshires have done us much good. They should not now be run too low because they were once run too high. Some kinds are better for breeding than others. Some kill their pigs by overlaying them. He always prefers shape to a name in a breed of hogs.

Mr. Sheldon does not like imported cattle—still the stock has been improved by them. If he went to choose a good cow for milk he would go among native cattle. When we cross with the imported we always select our best, and we take good care of them. Hogs fatten best on *everything*; they want variety. He chooses to have meal fermented, it goes ¼ farther. Hogs want the richest food. He finds the pork fatted at the slaughter houses and on the offal as good as any he had ever eaten. What they eat there is often eaten by ourselves—the liver, the tripe, bits of hide and skin, as in the sausage. True it is all dirty, they dirty everything on eating it. But this alters not the nature of the food they find in the slaughterhouse. The richest food makes the best pork.

Mr. H. B. Pearson, of Harvard, said he thought hogs naturally clean; civilization makes them dirty. He has had a breed eight years. He feeds with skimmed milk while young; then potatoes, then corn; keeps as many pigs as cows. His hogs have not deteriorated.

Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of State, said he had here various specimens of wool that he had received from the Patent office at Washington. These were obtained from the best flocks in various parts of Europe. There were 18 specimens—6 of them from Prussian Silesia—1 from a thorough blood flock, the best in Europe—from 7 to 10 were taken from Hungarian flocks—pastures like our western Prairies. Some from buck "Napoleon." Some from Mr. Thayer's in Electoral Saxony. These samples were left with the President of these meetings that farmers might inspect them.

Mr. Brooks said skimmed milk and meal mixed are good to fatten hogs. He thinks the milk worth more so than in cheese. He finds that 11 pounds of this milk make a pound of pork, and this is worth more than cheese from it would be, and the labor of making the cheese is saved. He thought the whey from the skimmed milk was of little account. He keeps no *working* hogs. He chooses to let his hogs rest and let his men mix the manure. It is injured by stirring too much and drying.

Mr. W. Parker wondered how Mr. Meriam could find it profitable to keep his hogs at work when Mr. Brooks could not. He wished this matter explained.

Mr. Sheldon said he once bought a lot of hogs at Brighton in October, kept them two months, and found on killing that they had each gained one pound and three fourths compared with the live weight—equal in his opinion to two pounds a day for each hog. Cattle and hogs must be kept warm to gain flesh.

Mr. J. W. Proctor said, on our poor farm in Danvers we make pork, and the farm grows richer. We feed our hogs from slaughter houses and they are not obliged to work for a living. We let the hogs lie still while the men mix the manure.

Exhibition of Deaf and Dumb Pupils. There was a crowd of spectators in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday to witness the exercises of the pupils of the Hartford Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb under the direction of the Superintendent, Mr. Wells. The exhibition we learn gave much satisfaction.

An Excellent Hog. Mr. J. D. Fiske of Waltham killed a hog in December that weighed 614½ pounds, 17 months old. This does not include the inward fat which would weigh nearly twenty pounds more. This pork cut 7 inches thick on the back and was of the best quality, solid and firm. Sold at 6½ cents per pound amounting to *forty dollars*.

☞ Redding & Co., 8 State Street, have for sale in pamphlet form the twelve lectures or "Comparative Embryology" delivered before the Lowell Institute, recently, by Professor Agassiz. It was reported by Dr. Stone, for the Traveller, Phonographically—and we have seen it stated that the author pronounced the report correct and altered but *one word*! This pamphlet contains 100 pages. Price 25 cents. It is well worth preserving.

☞ The American Metropolitan Magazine, for February, contains a fine looking view of the Chateau de St. Point, the residence of Lamartine. This is the best of the four engravings in this number. The table of contents shows an agreeable variety of original articles in prose and verse. Published by Israel Post, Broadway, N. Y. and for sale by Redding & Co, 8 State street.

☞ The Mass. Temperance Convention commenced its session in this city, on Thursday, at the Tremont Temple. Officers were chosen and the question was discussed whether moral or legal suasion was most effectual in promoting the cause of temperance.

☞ At 12, yesterday, the Senate and House were in Session receiving petitions &c., afterwards they went into Convention to fill a vacancy in Western Railroad corporation.

☞ The weather continues cold with good sleighing in all directions—particularly in this city.

☞ The editor accepts the invitation of the Westford Lyceum to lecture at their Hall on Friday evening next.

☞ On Thursday morning a valuable schoolhouse was burnt in Ballard Vale, Andover.

Bitten by a Dog. Professor Felton of Cambridge was bitten in this city yesterday by a dog, who attacked him without provocation. Our informant tells us, it is the opinion of Dr. Webster of Cambridge, that there is a widespread disease among dogs at present, which terminates in many cases in hydrophobia. There was a large meeting of citizens in Cambridge, at the City Hall, on Monday evening, at which Dr. Wyman urged the necessity of proper precaution against the bites of dogs, and described a dreadful case of hydrophobia, to which he had been witness. Strenuous resolutions were adopted. [Transcript.

Jonathan French, of Northampton, N. H., gives an account, in the Daily Advertiser, of the cure of several cases of hydrophobia, by lobelia, administered by Dr. Benjamin Sanborn, deceased. We recollect reading in a newspaper more than twenty years ago, an account of a little girl at Seneca Lake, N. Y., being cured of hydrophobia by the use of lobelia. [Mail.

Miller Sentenced. In the Supreme Judicial Court, on Monday, the full bench being present, Chief Justice Shaw pronounced the opinion of the Court, in several cases. In the case of George Miller, convicted in the Municipal Court, of the crime of forging the name of S. F. Belknap to certain notes, the exceptions were all overruled, and Miller was sentenced to the State Prison for nine years, three days of which are to be passed in solitary confinement. The prisoner was much affected and excited. He asked a few days in which to arrange his affairs before his removal to the State Prison, which was granted.

Iowa. The Legislature adjourned on the 15th of January. Among the bills which passed was one exempting a homestead worth five hundred dollars, from execution on all debts contracted after the 4th of July next.

An act also passed for the instruction of the deaf, dumb and blind, appropriating five hundred dollars annually for the benefit of the deaf and dumb, and two hundred and fifty for the blind. No beneficiary can receive more than fifty dollars a year, nor more than one hundred in all.

The Late Explosion. The commission, consisting of Isaac Adams, Holmes, Hinkley, Gardner, P. Druary, Jabez Coney, Lewis Kirk, Wilson, Eddy, John B. Winslow and Seth Adams, requested to examine into the causes of the recent explosion of a locomotive boiler on the Boston and Providence Railroad, have reported that the evidence in the case is clear that there was very little, if any water in the boiler at the moment of the accident, and give it as their mature opinion that the explosion took place from over-heating the boiler in consequence of a want of water.

Valorus P. Coolidge. The Governor of Maine, by advice of Council, has commuted the punishment of Coolidge (now in the State Prison at Thomaston under sentence of death for the murder of Edward Mathews,) to "*confinement to hard labor in the State Prison during his natural life.*"

Storebreaking in North Bridgewater. In N Bridgewater, on Tuesday last, the store of Perez Mashall was broken open and robbed of various articles. The robbery is supposed to have been effected by several boys from this city, who were previously seen about the premises.

A magnetic despatch, dated Philadelphia, says that Judge Parsons has just decided to deliver up Hyer, the pugilist, to the authorities of Maryland.

The barn attached to the dwelling house occupied by Nathaniel Currier, and owned by Horace S. Bradley, in Haverhill, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. Cause—hot ashes in a wooden vessel.

LEGISLATIVE.

Friday, Feb. 9.

In Senate. Sundry papers were disposed of from the House in concurrence.

A bill in addition to establish the city of Worcester, from the House, was read three times, on suspension of the rules, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Passed to be enacted—Bills, for the increase of the capital stock of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company; concerning the Taunton and Middleboro' Railroad establishing the salaries of the Court of Common Pleas; and relating to the Salem and Lowell Railroad.

In the House. Among the petitions, &c. presented this morning, were several in aid of the petition of C. C. P. Hastings and others.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the orders of the day, and several bills were ordered to a third reading.

Reports Accepted. Inexpedient to legislate respecting a change of the day of the annual election; inexpedient, &c. respecting limiting the powers of County Commissioners.

Upon the question of the acceptance of the report in regard to a change of the day of the annual election, a brief debate was had. Mr. Stowe of Springfield moved to recommit the report with instruction to the Committee to report a bill to provide for a change in the Constitution. Upon this motion the vote stood 84 to 83. The speaker voted in the negative, and the motion was lost.

Saturday Feb. 10.

In Senate. The Resolves for the repairs of the Plates of the State Map, and the Bill concerning the Boston and Lowell Railroad, were ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill relating to Dogs, was amended, without materially altering its character and was then ordered to be engrossed.

In the House. Petitions, &c. presented and referred—Citizens of the town of Milton and Holliston, in aid of the petition of C. C. P. Hastings and others; inhabitants of the town of Franklin, in aid of the petition of Otis Pettee and others.

Passed to be enacted. Bills ceding to the United States, land in the harbors of New Bedford and Sandwich, to incorporate the Lawrence Gas Company; relating to the Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad; giving farther time to the Middlesex Bank to close its concerns. Adjourned.

Monday Feb. 12.

In Senate. Bills to incorporate the Cordaville Manufacturing Company to incorporate the Lawrence Gas Company; concerning the Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad Company; concerning the Middlesex Bank; ceding to the United States jurisdiction over certain lands.

Resolves on the petitions of W. W. Bullock, for the payment of a deputy clerk of the House of Representatives.

The bills were passed to be engrossed.

In the House. Among the petitions presented was one from Joseph H. Jones and three others, legal voters, and three other persons from Cambridge, for a peaceable secession of Massachusetts from the Union.

The Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to consider the expediency of passing a law exempting the homestead to the value of $300 from execution.

Passed to be enacted—The bill to incorporate the Cordaville Manufacturing Company; resolve to pay the Deputy Clerk of the House. The orders of the day were disposed of.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.

In Senate, after prayer by Rev. Mr. Langworthy, and the other usual morning business, a number of reports were presented by committees, the chief of which were—a resolve for supplying the deficiency in the revenue of the State Prison, amounting to $4200; and a resolve for paying the pauper accounts of the District of Marshpee.

The only matter in the orders of the day was laid upon the table.

The Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to consider the subject of facilitating the trial and lessening the expenses of parties at issue in this Commonwealth.

The bill concerning Charles River and Warren Bridges was taken up, and considerable discussion ensued thereon.

The bill was amended in various respects, and finally rejected by an unanimous vote.

The bill to incorporate the town of South Scituate, was passed to be enacted.

The House bill concerning voters and votes, was rejected without debate, upon an adverse report from the Judiciary committee.

In the House. A petition was presented this morning from citizens of Boston for the incorporation of a Relief Society; for the passage of a law to regulate the sale of intoxicating drinks; several in aid of the petition of C. C. P. Hastings and others, and Otis Pettee and others.

Resolves were reported on the petition of Sarah J. Hale for leave to sell real estate; for the payment of certain pauper accounts; a bill relative to the appropriation for discharged convicts; a bill as a substitute for the report inexpedient, &c., touching Railroads crossing highways.

The Committee on Banks and Banking was instructed to consider the expediency of a passage of a general Banking law, under which Banks may apply for a renewal of their charters. The Committee was further instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a maximum proportion between the issue of bills and the amount of specie, which proportion no Bank shall exceed.

Sundry papers were advanced one stage in the orders of the day.

Wednesday,

In Senate. On motion of Mr. Bullock, of Worcester, the vote rejecting the Bill respecting votes and voters was reconsidered, and the Bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Wentworth reported a bill to extend the time for filing the location, &c., of the Union Railroad.

The orders of the day were taken up, and several papers therein were advanced one stage.—The Resolve on petition of the town of Amherst was rejected.

In the House. Two petitions were presented in aid of the petition for a Railroad from Medway to Holliston; several for the abolition of capital punishment. P. Norton petitioned for leave to import one or two slaves to cultivate his farm; and a debate sprang up on a motion to refer this petition to the Committee. It was contended that it was an insult to the House, and that the petitioner should have leave to withdraw. The motion to commit however prevailed. There was also a petition for the incorporation of a society to construct comfortable dwellings for the poor in Boston.

The following bills, &c., passed to be enacted; to incorporate the United Glass Company; the United Interest Insurance Company of Boston; to continue the charter of the Neptune Insurance Company of Boston and increase its capital stock; the resolve relating to the plates of the state map.

The Committee on the Judiciary asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions for the abolition of the death penalty. The request was granted, and the whole subject was referred to a joint special committee. The same committee reported that the Senate amendments to the dog bill ought not to pass.

Thursday, February 15th,

In Senate. The President joined to the Committee on the license question, Messrs. James of Plymouth and Rider of Bristol. Also to the committee on the subject of capital punishment, Messrs. Lord of Essex and Phelps of Berkshire.

Bills were reported, concerning alien passengers, concerning foreign paupers, relating to appeals to the Municipal Court in Suffolk.

The Exchange Bank of Salem, Lancaster Bank and Plymouth Bank, severally petitioned for renewal of charters.

At 12 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

In the House. Quite a large number of petitions, &c., were presented this morning, but most of them were of an unimportant character. Among them was a petition from the Mayor of Boston for an alteration of the boundary line between the cities of Boston and Roxbury; that the Boston Maine Extension Railroad Company may be compelled to discontinue their track from Haymarket square to Causeway street; for a change of time in holding the terms of Probate Court for the County of Bristol; R. B. Forbes and others in aid of the petition for an act of incorporation for the Nautilus Life Preserving Company; the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary for a grant from the State, and for an alteration of its charter; Ellis Gray Loring and others for legislation against a traffic in slaves by citizens of Massachusetts.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported that it was inexpedient to legislate upon the subject of exempting the homestead to the value of $300. The same Committee also reported resolves upon the subject of slavery.

The vote rejecting the Nautilus Life Preserving Company was reconsidered, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. Quite an animated debate took place upon the merits of the State policy in regard to corporations. The orders of the day were taken up and their consideration occupied the attention of the House until the hour of adjournment. [Transcript.

San Francisco, (Upper California.)
December 23, 1848.

* * I shall make this place my head quarters until the return of the Ohio,* Dale, Preble, and Southampton from service they are now on, which will be about the middle of February, when after a few day detention for holding a general court martial, and for making some transfers, &c. consequent on the Dale's departure for home, (which I have set for the 1st of March,) the squadron will be again dispersed, to cruise where they can be most serviceable in giving protection and security to our countrymen and their property.

If I can do the State any good service out here, it will be by remaining at this point; not that I take any part in the civil administration of affairs on land—that I have nothing to do with —although I am often consulted, as well by the military and civil officers in authority, as by our countrymen, resident citizens, as also by commercial gentlemen visiting the port; and although I am but ill-qualified to give advice upon many questions of law and usage which daily arise, there are many of the old inhabitants, as well as of the recent emmigrants to California, who believe, or at least profess to believe, that my presence on shore will add strength and influence to the law-and-order-abiding portion of the community.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
THOMAS AP C. JONES, Commander-in-Chief
U. S. Naval Forces, Pacific Ocean.
Hon. John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy.

Lieut. Lanman, of the United States Navy, arrived last evening in Washington, in the Southern steamer, as bearer of despatches from the commander of the Pacific squadron. At Paita, on the 12th January ultimo, he took passage in the mail steamer California, and arrived at Panama on the 17th. On the 26th, the California was to sail for San Francisco. We learn from Lieut. Lanman that there were about five hundred persons, including Gen. Smith and other officers, waiting at Panama for a passage up the coast. Lieut. Lanman is confident in the opinion that they were all accommodated with passage in the steamer.

Later from California and the Isthmus of Panama. The Washington Union has an official document from Commodore Jones to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Dec. 22, containing accounts from California.

The cold weather prevented operations at the mines. Desertions of soldiers and sailors were consequently less frequent.

Unheard of quantities of gold were daily discovered. A party of six discovered $30,000 worth of pure gold in two days. Commodore Jones was more than ever convinced that the gold regions were inexhaustable.

The condition of society in California was terrible. Murders and robberies were of daily occurrence, and matters were growing worse. It was believed that persons and property would soon become wholly insecure.

The perpetrators of those outrages were emigrants and discharged soldiers from the United States.

Commodore Jones says that to guard vessels sailing with gold from California, will require all the American Navy.

Commodore Jones strongly urges upon Government the necessity of Territorial Protection.

The U. S. sloop-of-war St. Mary's had arrived from Norfolk.

Lieut. Linman, of the U. S. Navy, arrived at Washington yesterday, bearing despatches from the Commodore of the Pacific squadron. He states that there were five hundred persons, including Gen. Smith, waiting the steamer at Panama for passage to California.

The steamer California arrived at Panama in 57 days' passage from New York.

Mexican Line of Stages. An American line of stages is about to be established, to run between Vera Cruz on the Gulf of Mexico, and Mazatlan on the Pacific. Lines of steam packets on both sides of the continent are to be connected with this land route, so that the passage from the United States to California may be made in a much shorter time than by the Chagres and Panama route. Eight of the stages are now building in New York.

A Lightning Buss. A man was found at Trenton, the other day, mounted on a ladder, with his lips pressed to the telegraph wires. He was kissing his wife in Philadelphia "by telegraph." It was found afterwards that he was newly married.

Fire. The coach manufactory of T. S. Abbott, Concord, N. H., was burnt Tuesday night. The fire commenced about quarter of twelve, and all the buildings, with the exception of the blacksmith's shop, were consumed. The total loss is from $30,000 to $40,000.

Counterfeit Bills. The City Marshal has issued a caution to the public to look out for counterfeit $5 bills on the Fairfield County Bank, Norfolk, Conn.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 12th inst, Mr Henry Sterling to Miss Harriet M. Tash.

8th inst, Mr Charles C. Thurston of Boston to Miss Mary A. Hastings of Berlin, Mass.

13th inst, Mr James Atkins of Sandwich to Miss Deborah F. Davis of Falmouth.

In Cambridge, 14th inst, Rev Joshua Young, of the New North Church in this city, to Miss Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sylvanus Plympton, M. D.

In Northampton, 13th inst, Rev J. P. Lesley of Milton to Miss Susan J. Lyman, daughter of the late Hon Joseph Lyman.

In Beverly, in the Baptist Meeting House on Sabbath evening, by Rev Mr Flanders, Mr James B. Shipley of Boston to Miss Augusta P. Masury, of B.

In Brookline, 8th inst, Mr Charles E. Elliott of Roxbury, to Miss Sarah A. Loker of Brookline.

In West Newton, 7th inst, by Rev Mr Vose, Mr John D. Parker to Miss Harriet F. Curtis, both of Watertown.

In South Weymouth, 11th inst, Mr Ezra Reed, Jr., to Miss Jane A. Wright, both of Weymouth.

In Walpole, 8th inst, Mr D. E. Metcalf of Boston to Miss Angeline W. Clap of W.

In Northboro', Feb. 4th, by Rev Mr Allen, Mr James T. Thompson to Miss Catherine Patterson of Boston; 8th, Mr Oliver Carver to Miss Mary S. Barnes of Berlin.

In Manchester, 11th inst, by Rev O. A. Taylor, Mr Ebenezer H. Hunter to Miss Freelove H. Decker.

In Worcester, 12th inst, by Rev Mr Dunbar, Mr Nahum Brigham to Miss Mary E. Ney.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Monday morning, Feb. 12th, at the "Boston Female Asylum," of scarlet fever, Martha Lane, 11.

10th inst, of scarlet fever, Sarah Jane, daughter of Dr William and Jane W. Forbes, 4 yrs 10 mos.

10th inst, Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Daniel and Mary Hancock, 6; Mrs Sarah Broughty, 78.

12th inst, of lung fever, Mr Asa Gage, 23, Sarah Maria, only child of Charles H. and Sarah S. Goodrich, 4 yrs 10 mos.

12th inst, Mrs Sarah Ridgway, relict of the late Major L. Osgood, 56.

11th inst, John B., son of Richard M. Baker, 16.

11th inst, Caroline, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Lamb, 3 yrs.

In Weymouth, 13th inst, Miss Mary Arnold, 71.

In New Haven, Dea Nathan Beers—a revolutionary soldier—96.

In Hartford, suddenly, Mr Isaac D. Bull—an old and respectable merchant. He ate his breakfast in good health—spoke of going out to clear the snow from his side-walk, and in a few minutes afterwards expired.

In Dorchester, 13th inst, Ellen Frances, only daughter of William T. and Sarah J. Adams, 18 mos.

In Neponset, 6th inst, of long fever, Charles Austin, only son of Charles A. and Caroline E. Wood, 4 mos 20 days.

In Brookline, 9th inst, Mrs Elizabeth S., wife of S. H. Perkins, Esq.

In Lexington, Mrs Sarah, wife of Mr Enoch Dyer, 69; Mrs Jane, wife of Mr Nathan Fessenden, 70.

In West Dedham, 8th inst, Mrs Lucy Gay, wife of the late Lemuel Gay, 84.

In North Bridgewater, 4th inst, Mrs Rebecca Snell, 86.

In Beverly, 11th inst, Mrs Betsey, wife of Mr John Bell, and daughter of the late William and Elizabeth Friend, 54 yrs 10 mos.

In Franklin, 29th ult, Charles Tolman, formerly of Dorchester, 21.

Farewell then, dear brother,
It pains us to speak,
While the warm tears are starting
And bathing the cheek.
Farewell—and oh, may we
Live purely as thou—
That we to death's mandate
As peacefully bow.

In Bedford, Mass., 29th ult, of lockjaw—occasioned by running a needle into her foot, to the depth of about one eighth of an inch—Mrs Lydia Fitch.

In Newburyport, 8th inst, Mrs Elizabeth Stoodley, wife of Mr William Bartlett, 66.

In Marblehead, 6th inst, Samuel Bowden, 98 years 2 mos 9 days; 7th inst, Elish Bullard, 74.

In Palmer, 6th inst, Mrs Lucinda, wife of Deacon Chester Curtis of Dudley, 52. Mr and Mrs Curtis left their home the morning of her death for the purpose of visiting their daughter at Springfield. While they were waiting to take the cars at Palmer, she was suddenly taken ill, and in a few moments became insensible. Medical aid was immediately called, but of no avail, and in seven hours she ceased to breathe.

In Saco, Me., 11th inst, Jonathan King, Esq., 65—a native of Danvers, Mass.

In Darien, Genesee county, N. Y., 1st inst, Mrs Abigail Bass, widow of the late Samuel Bass, Esq., of Randolph, Mass., 60.

In Parma, Ohio, 21st ult, Samuel Freeman, Esq.,—formerly of Sturbridge, Mass., 74.

In St Louis, 28th ult, Mr Sidney Thomas, printer, 34—a native of Plymouth, Mass.

Number of Deaths in Boston, for the week ending on Saturday, Feb. 10, 88. Males 40. Females 44.

Seven of the above died at Deer Island Hospital.

Causes—Consumption 14: typhus fever 1: scarlet do 16: lung do 9: inflammatory do 1: teething 5: croup 1: child bed 2: worms 1: convulsions 1: tumor 1: disease of heart 3: measles 5: inflammation of lungs 4: do bowels 4: erysipelas 1: disease of brain 1: rheumatism 1: infantile 1: dysentery 2: accidental 1: dropsy 1: do on brain 2: apoplexy 2: caucer 1: pneumonia 1: palsy 1: unknown 1: starvation on shipboard 1.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing Feb. 18.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon	Length of Days.
Sunday.	6 52	5 36	3 37	10 44
Monday.	6 51	5 38	4 24	10 47
Tuesday.	6 50	5 39	5 07	10 49
Wednesday.	6 48	5 41	sets.	10 53
Thursday.	6 47	5 42	5 30	10 55
Friday.	6 45	5 43	6 37	10 58
Saturday.	6 44	5 45	7 43	11 1

Review of the Markets.

ASHES—There is a moderate supply in the market, but the demand is limited; Pots are selling at 6¼a6⅜c; and Pearls at 7⅜a7½c per lb, cash.

COFFEE—There have been some further arrivals of foreign; an import of 40 tons Cannel sold at $12, 4 mos; another of 100 tons at $12, 5 mos; Nova Scotia is held at $1 per chaldron higher; Anthracite continues in good demand at 5,50a$6 per ton, cash.

COAL—There has been an active demand the past week, and prices are well sustained; the sales comprise about 3500 bags St Domingo, part for export, at 5¼a5½c; 300 do Sumatra, 7c, none of this description now in the market; some Java case, and some Government do at 10c; some parcels Rio, good at 6a6½c and common at 5¾a5½c; Porto Cabello 6¾c per lb, 6 mos.

FISH—There has been a speculative demand for Codfish, and prices have materially advanced; at the outports, about 20,000 qtls Bank Fish have been taken at 2,20a2,25, and they are now held in this market much higher; two cargoes sold today at 2,50 per qtl loose, now held at 2,62½a2,75; Bay Chaleur are selling at 1,83a1,87½ per qtl, loose; Hake are scarce, and bring 1,80 per qtl, packed; for Madkerel the market continues firm, with a fair demand; sales of No 1 at 8 50a8,75; No 2, 5,50a5,75; No 3, 3,50a3,75 per bl, cash; Alewives are in more demand at the advanced prices; sales of 250 bls 3,50 per bl, cash.

HAY—There is a good demand for Eastern, and but little arriving; it is selling at 11a11,50 ger ton, cash.

HIDES—The market continues firm, but the transactions have not been very extensive; Buenos Ayres are held at 10½c per lb, 1000 sold at a shade below that price; sales of 60 bales Calcutta Buffalo at 6¼ for dry, and 5¼c per lb for green; 20 do Calcutta Cow, dry, 71½c; 25 do green, 75a80c; 20 do slaughter, at $1,10 each, 6 mos; 300 Western wet salted, 4¼c per lb, 4 mos; a considerable lot of Madras Goat Skins at 27½c each, 6 mos.

HOPS—The transactions are limited to small lots to the trade at 8½c per lb, cash.

LEATHER—The receipts have been small, and the demand is good; prices are rather improving; New York Sole sells at 16c for light and middle weights, 14a15c per lb for overweights.

LIME—No arrivals since our last, and no change in prices.

METALS—There is a good demand for Taunton yellow Metal at 18c; English yellow sheathing Metal in moderate demand at 17½c; sheathing Capper, 20½a21c per lb, 6 mos; Iron is firmer; sales of Scotch Pig, Gartsherrie brand, from store, in lots, at $25a62; 150 tons No 1, to arrive, at $24 per ton, 6 mos; 100 tons Glengarnock, to arrive, $23 per ton, cash; Nails are in good demand at 4a4¼c per lb 6 mos; the stock of Lead is quite small; it is firm at 4¾c por lb, cash, at which small sales have been made; prices rather tending upwards; sale of 500 pigs Banca Tin, on private terms; 700 slabs English Block Tin, on private terms, now held at 22c per lb, 6 mos.

MOLASSES—The arrivals have been considerable, and the market continues dull; sales of 40 hhds Cuba sweet, old, at 20c; 350 do do on private terms; parcels new at 21c; 250 hhds Cienfuegos Muscovado, 24a25c per gal, 6 mos; buyers are offering freely 20c for New Cuba, but holders are unwilling to sell for less than 21c, and consequently very few sales are making.

PROVISIONS—The arrivals of Pork have been considerable, and prices are not quite so firm, but the demand continues good; sales of prime at $12,50a13; 400 bls for shipment, supposed at 12,25; mess 13,50a14; clear 14,50a15 per bl, 4 mos; Beef is in good demand, and the market is rather firmer; sales of Western mess at 13a13,50; Eastern 12a12,50 per bl, 4 mos; Lard is rather duller; it sells in bls at 7a7½c, and kegs at 8⅜c; Hams 9a9½c; and scarce, 4 mos; Butter and Cheese are in moderate demand at quoted prices.

RICE—The market is steady, and there is a fair demand; sales of 100 casks on landing at 3½c, and lots to the trade at 3¼ac3½c per lb, 4 mos.

SUGAR—The market for box Sugars is firm, and the transactions have been to a fair extent; the sales comprise 175 boxes Cuba brown at 5¼a6½c; 500 do do at 6c; 100 do at 5¾a6½c; a parcel of good whites at 7½c per lb, 6 mos; in Muscovados there have been sales of 120 hhds Cuba at 4¼a4¾c; 30 do St Jago, 4½c per lb, 6 mos.

TALLOW—The article is rather dull, with small sales at 8c lb, cash.

WOOL—The arrivals domestic fleece and pulled have been large, but the demand has been equal to the receipts, at some advance, in some instances, on previous prices.

AUCTION SALES.

[On Wednesday.]

[By John Tyler.] Coffee—70 bags Government Java, damaged, 6¾c, cash; 450 bags Porto Rico, new crop, 6¼a6¾ par lb, 4 mos;

Molasses—5 hrds Porto Rico, 29c per gal, 3 per cent off, ch;

Sugar—10 hhds Muscovado, $465 per 100 lbs, 4 mos; 40 bags Pernambuco white, 6 40 per 100 lbs, 4 mos;

Raisins—51 casks blue and black mark, stained, $1 25; 100 bxs Layer, stained, 1 25; 140 do bunch do, $1 55, cash.

[By Horatio Harris & Co.] Salt—400 bags Liverpool coarse and fine, damaged, 95a102c per bag, cash.

[On Thursday.]

[By John Tyler.] Corn—320 sacks New Orleans white and yellow, 43½c per bu, cash.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, Feb. 16. Flour—The Flour market continues firm, with a fair demand; sales of Ohio round hoop at $5,50; St Louis 5,62½a5,75 for common, and 5,87½a6,12½ for extra; Ohio flat hoop, Michigan and Oswego, 5,87½; Genesee, good common brands, $6, pure, 6,12½, and fancy brands 6,25a6,75 per bl, cash; there is some inquiry for Southern; 1600 bls Fredericksburgh sold at 5,62½ per bl, 6 mos; extra Eagle is held at 6,25 per bl; moderate sales of Corn Meal at $3a3,12½; and Rye Flour at 3,50 per bl, cash.

Grain—The Corn Market has been quite languid throughout the week; the arrivals have been considerable and prices heavy; sales of yellow flat at 59c, and white at 52c, and white at 52c per bu, cash; some dealers are storing cargoes for better prices; the steamer's news has given more firmness to the market, and at the close, yellow is selling at 60c; white is held at 53c per bu; Oats are not quite so plenty; sales of Northern at 42c; Southern 30a32c; Delaware 35c per bu; small sales of Rye at 72c per bu, cash;

New York, Feb. 12. Evening—Flour closes 6c better than Saturday, and com state cannot be purchased at less than 5,50; Corn is better, white is quoted at 54a55; yellow 59½a60, with sales of 12a15,000 bu.

Feb. 13. Flour—Holders are firm, at prices slightly advanced by the news from Europe; 1000 bls were sold at 5,50 for common brands, and $5,68 for straight brands Western and New York State and $6 for pure Genesee; Wheat firm, but transactions very light; Corn—Sales of 7000 bu at 55c for Southern white and 59½c for yellow.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

Thursday, February 15.

[Reported for the Ploughman.]

650 Cattle since last report—10 unsold.

15 pairs of Working Cattle.

12 Cows and Calves.

Prices ranging from $5 a7—some few extra a shade higher, and some quite inferior less than $5,00. In general about the same as last week.

Working Cattle in demand—sales at $80, 92, 100, and 140.

Cows and Calves—sales at $22, 27, 30; 33.

Sheep. 1250 at Market.

800 Stall Fed Sheep. Prices—$3,00, 3,50, 4,00, 4,50, 5,00.

450 Common Sheep. $1,75, 2,00, 2,25.

42 Sheep from New York.

Sold $10 per Head.

Swine. 180 at Market—but few sales, at former prices.

New York Cattle Market, Feb. 12. At market 800 Beef Cattle, (400 Southern, remainder this State,) 60 Cows and Calves, and 2500 Sheep and Lambs.

Beef Cattle—The unfavorable state of the weather tends to interrupt business in the yards today, to a very considerable extent. The market is very firm as to prices, which are even higher than those of last week; sales were made at from $7 to $9 per cwt., which may now be considered as the general average,—but some extra have changed hands as high as $9,50a$10; it was probable that about 160 head would be over.

Cows and Calves—sales at from 22,50 to 33,50a47, 50. All old.

Sheep and Lambs—Sales at from 1,50 to 2,75a3,50 to 5,50. 250 unsold.

SALE OF STOCKS.

[at auction by stephen brown & sons.]

[On Wednesday.]

30 shares Concord, (par 50,) $60¼;
50 do Connecticut River RR, 90¼a99¼ per sh;
30 do Troy and Greenbush RR, $36 for 50;
50 do Boston and Worcester RR, 6⅜a6¾ per ct, adv;
2 do Saco Water Power, 410¼;
10 do Lynn Mechanics Ins Co, 27 adv;
16 do Boston and Roxbury Mill Dam Co, 43¼;
14 do Atlantic Bank, $99¾ per sh;
10 do North Bank, 96 per sh.

[at the brokers' board.]

13 shares Eastern RR, 101;
8 do Vermont and Mass RR, 50⅜;
7 do Western RR, 102⅜;
1 do State Bank, 58;
3 do Exchange Bank, 99;
10 do Vermont Central RR, 57¼;
7 do Boylston Bank, 100;
50 do East Boston Co, 13 5-16;
467 do Reading RR, 12¼;
120 do do preferred, 10⅜.

[On Thursday.]

5 shares Merchants' Bank, 104¼.
3 do Fitchburg RR, 110.
11 do United States Ins Co, 50.
1 do Boston and Maine RR, 106⅜.
14 do Vermont and Mass RR, 50¼.
24 do Vermont Central RR, 57¼.
7 do Western RR, 102¼a102⅜.
5 do Boston and Worcester RR, 106½.
377 do Reading RR, 12 3-16a12¼.
125 do do s 30 d 12¼.
14 Auburn and Rochester Railroad Dividends, 4¼.
$5000 Reading Railroad Bonds, 1850, 44⅜.

New Bedford Oil Market, Feb. 12. (For the week.) Market generally dull and transactions are limited. In Sperm a sale of 150 bls a few days prev to our last at 110c per gal, since which nothing done.

Whale—Transactions embrace only a few small parcels, about 500 bls handsome N. W. Coast, at 39a40c.

[Retail Prices inside Quincy Market.]

PROVISIONS.

Butter, lump, lb...	22@.. 26	Do. West'n, lb. ..	9@.. 10
Do. tub, ℔ lb...	15@.. 22	Lard, best, ℔ lb ..	8@.. 9
Cheese, new milk, ℔ lb.....	7@.. 9	Do. West'n, keg ℔ lb...	8@.. 9
Do. four meal...	4@.. 6	Veal, ℔ lb....	5@.. 10
Eggs, ℔ dozen...	23@.. 25	Calves, whole...	5@.. 8
Beef, fresh, lb...	6@.. 14	Lamb, ℔ lb....	4@.. 7
Do. salted, ℔ lb...	8@.. 10	Mutton, ℔ lb...	8@.. 12
Do. smoked....	..@.. 12	Sheep, whole, lb.	5@.. 9
Hogs, whole....	6@.. 6½	Chickens, ℔ lb...	10@.. 14
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb...	8@.. 9	Turkeys, lb....	10@.. 12
Do. salted, ℔ lb...	8@.. 10	Pigeons, ℔ doz.	1 00@ 1 25
Hams, Bos'n, lb...	10@.. 12	Geese, Mongl,...	1 00@ 1 25

VEGETABLES.

Do. ℔ pk.....	..@.. 25	Onions, doz bun ..	50@.. 75
Cabages, n'w, oz...	50@.. 75	Beets, bushel...	..@.. 75
Mar. Squashes, lt ..	3@.. 3	Beans, ℔ bush.	1 50@ 2 00
Turnips, bushel...	62@.. 75	Parsley, ℔ box...	..@.. ..

FRUIT.

Chestnuts, bush	3 50@.. ..	Oranges, ℔ box ..	..@ 2 50
Shellbarks, bush	1 25@ 1 50	Lemons, ℔ box	2 00@ 2 50
Apples, dried, lb ..	5@.. 5½	Figs, ℔ lb...	9@.. 12

[Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

Mess Beef, ℔ bbl, cash price...	13 00@14 00	Ohio Mess.....	14 00@14 50
Navy Mess, bbl...	..@12 00	Do. Prime.....	12 00@.. ..
No. 1 do.....	..@10 00	Boston Lard, in bbls, ℔ lb...	8@.. 8½
Pork, Bos'n, ex. cl. ℔ bbl...	..@.. ..	Ohio do., do., do..	8@.. 8½
Bost'n Clear...	16 50@17 00	Hams, Bos'n, lb...	9@.. 10
Ohio, ex. clear...	..@15 00	Do., Ohio, ℔ lb...	..@.. ..
Do. Clear.....	..@14 00	Tongues, ℔ bbl	20 00@25 00

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Lump, 100 lbs...	22@.. 25	Cheese, best, ton ..	7@.. 8
Tub, best, ℔ ton..	15@.. 20	Do, common, ton ..	5@.. 6
Shipping, ℔ ton...	7@.. 10	Eggs, ℔ 100 doz...	22@.. 24

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, ℔ bbl..	1 50@ 2 00	Onions, ℔ bbl...	1 25@ 1 75
Potatoes ℔ bbl.	2 50@ 3 00	Pickles, ℔ bbl..	6 50@ 7 00
Beets, ℔ bbl...	..@ 1 25	Peppers, ℔ bbl.	8 00@ 9 00
Carrots, ℔ bbl..	1 00@ 1 25	Mangoes, ℔ bbl.	8 00@10 00

[Wholesale Prices.]

HIDES.

B. Ayres, dry, lb..	10@.. 10½	African, ℔ lb...	8@.. 10
Pernam., d. s. lb..	7@.. 7½	Calcutta Cow, g. salted, each...	70@ 80
RioGrande, ℔ lb..	10@.. 10½		
W. Indian, ℔ lb..	6½@.. 7	Do., dry.....	60@.. 65

HAY.

Country, per 100 lbs...	70@.. 75	Eastern pressed, ℔ ton.....	11 50@12 00
		Straw, 100 lbs..	60@.. 65

HOPS.

1st sort, 1848, lb..	8@.. 8½	1848, 2d sort....	..@.. ..

LEATHER.

Phil., best, ℔ lb...	21@.. 24	N.Y. red, light...	17@.. 18
Do. country,....	18@.. 21	Do. do., heavy...	15@.. 16
Balt., city tan....	22@.. 24	East'n slaugh'r...	17@.. 18
Do., dry hide....	22@.. 24	Do. dry hide....	..@.. ..

LIME.

Thomaston, ℔ cask.....	65@.. ..	L'Etang, St. Geo co. white l'p...	..@.. ..
Camden.....	60@.. ..	Do. 1st quality....	..@.. ..

WOOL.

Saxony fl'ce, lb...	37@.. 42	Com. to ¼ blood ..	26@.. 28
Do. prime.....	36@.. 41	Lambs, super....	30@.. 33
Do. lambs.....	..@.. ..	Do. 1st quality....	25@.. 27
Am. full blood...	33@.. 35	Do. 2d do.....	16@.. 20
Am. ½ blood....	28@.. 30	Do. 3d do.....	12@.. 14

SEEDS.

Retail Prices.

Mustard, brown, ℔ bush.....	..@3 00	" white " "	..@.. 25
" white, " " ...	..@3 50	Lucerne, or French "	..@.. 25
Hemp, ℔ bush ...	..@2 25	Timothy, or Herds Grass ℔ bush...	..@.. ..
Canary "	..@4 00	Red Top, bush	
Flax, Foreign.. ℔ bush...	2 00@2 50	North'n....	..@ 1 50
" American " ...	..@2 00	" " South'n...	75@.. ..
Clover, Nor'n, ℔ lb...	10@.. 12	Orch'd Grass. " ..	..@ 2 50
" South'n ...	7@.. 8	Seed Wheat, bu	2 00@ 2 50
		Spring Rye. " ..	..@ 1 ..

CONGRESSIONAL.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.

In SENATE. Mr. Hale presented sundry pe- s from citizens of Buffalo, Rochester, Troy, other places in New York, for the abandon- of spirituous liquors and flogging from the y and navy. After some remarks on the k, the petitions were referred.

Mr. Davis reported a bill, granting relief to widows and orphans of soldiers or officers, died from injuries received in the war with ico. Also a bill, praying for compensation horses and other property lost in the military

Mr. Badger offered a resolution for devising means for bettering the condition of the tribes of Indians.

In the House. The amendments to the bill blishing a Commission on private claims, were red. The Committee rose, and the bill ordered to be engrossed. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10.

In SENATE. The Chair laid before the Sen- the President's Message communicating in- ation called for in relation to the Protocol. Foote moved that 20,000 copies be prin- and then addressed the Senate. He denied the movement in relation to the Protocol inated with the Whigs, but that there were present who well knew that a Democratic er obtained it from the Mexican Minister, carried it to the Senator from Delaware, and was examined by them together, in his seat.

Mr. Clayton stated that the Protocol was shown, but not privately or secretly, and at same time it was exhibited to various other members of both parties.

Remarks were made by several Senators in re- to the manner by which the Protocol was e public, from which it appeared that its ance was generally known before the reso- was offered.

Mr. Clayton moved that the original treaty signed by Mr. Trist, and the Senate's amend- s to the same, be printed, with the Message. Bradbury commenced to discuss the whole of the treaty.

In the House. After some morning busi-, the House went into Committee of the le, and the Fortification bill was taken up. Hilliard of Alabama addressed the Com-, upon the Territorial question, and gave history of Congressional action on the subject the beginning. He spoke in favor of Clay-'s Compromise bill, and advocated his own orial bill, and appealed to the North to ort it, as it did not establish slavery where not now exist. He eulogized the great good qualities of New-England, and claimed cipation in them as a citizen, and conclu- expressing unbounded love for the whole its great and glorious Union. However h he loved the South, he loved the Union Eloquent peroration. Mr. Brown of Mis- ppi followed on the Territorial question, entered into a general defence of the Admin- ation. A general discussion ensued on po- cal matters, between Messrs. Boyden, Hunt, and Turner.

Mr. Hunt of New York denounced the Ad- istration from beginning to end. He predic- that the incoming Administration would be ional and a just one. The Committee rose, the bill passed. Adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.

In SENATE. Mr. Benton presented a petition, merously signed, for convoys to be sent to ort the expeditions to California.

The general appropriation bill was taken up. rious amendments were offered. All those ted by the committee, with the exception of , were agreed to.

The item in the bill for the abolishment of ging in the Navy was debated by several ators. Mr. Niles thought the discipline of Navy did not require this punishment. Mr. ton moved that the subject be referred to Naval Committee to report, which motion adopted.

In the House. Mr. Vinton moved a suspen- of rules, to enable him to report a bill for establishment of the "department of the in- or administration." He said the bill was ned by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Vinton then explained the importance of establishment of an additional department.— Cobb spoke in opposition to the bill, and ed that it be referred to the Committee of Whole. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the bill was ordered be printed.

Mr. Wallace submitted the resolutions of the th Carolina Legislature, in relation to South- rights. After a brief speech they were laid the table.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.

In SENATE. Among the communications of- d yesterday was one from the Secretary of Treasury, giving the number and cost of ssels, also the number of persons, and their ies, employed in the Coast Survey.

The fortification bill was taken up, briefly con- red, and appropriately referred.

On motion of Mr. Rusk, 500 copies of a certain were ordered to be printed.

The Senate then took up and passed a bill for relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers d officers who died in the war with Mexico.

The bill granting the right of way through public lands for Railroads and Canals ough the different States, was read and pas-

The Civil and Diplomatic bill then came up. amendment was offered by Mr. Johnson, of isiana, appropriating $30 000 to finish the Hall in Washington, partly in consideration being used by the United States for twen- years.

An animated debate followed, in which Messrs. g. Allen, and others, took part. The amend- t was adopted. Adjourned.

In the House. A long debate occurred on unging that part of yesterday's journal where Wallace said he addressed the House on slavery question by special permission.

Several pension bills were reported.

Mr. Palfrey reported a resolution in favor of distribution of one set of American Records each member of the House, to dispose of to h institution as he chose.

The resolution was discussed by several mem- rs, amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate bill granting pre-emption rights ough public lands for railroads, was discussed the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.

In SENATE. There was but little business nsacted in either House, it being the day for nting the Presidential votes.

The bill which passed the Senate yesterday, d was sent to the House, respecting the right way for the benefit of Railroads and Canals sing through the different States, was, on tion of Mr. Badger, called back.

A message was then received from the House, tending an invitation to the Senate to meet in vention for the purpose of counting the Pres- tial votes, which was accepted, and the Sen- accordingly proceeded to the Representatives' l for that purpose.

On their return, a resolution was offered by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, and adopted, for the pointment of one member to join the House mittee of two, to notify Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore of their election as President Vice President of the United States. Ad- rned.

In the House. After the transaction of some mportant business, the Senate came in, headed the Vice President.

The tellers previously appointed took their ts at the Clerk's desk, and proceeded to count votes for President and Vice President.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, read the votes of ch State aloud. They stood for Zachary Tay- for President and Millard Fillmore for Vice sident, 163 each; for Lewis Cass for Presi- t and William O. Butler for Vice President, 7 each.

A Joint Committee was then appointed to wait on Zachary Taylor, and Millard Fillmore, and inform them of their election severally as President and Vice President of the United States.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

IN SENATE. Mr. Mason presenting a resolution for furnishing certain books to Senators who may be entitled to the same. Lies over.

Mr. Rusk presented a joint resolution, appropriating $3000 to defray the travelling expenses of the Chippewa Indians, now here on business with the Government. An amendment was offered to subsitute $6000. The resolution passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of private bills. A bill granting a pension to the widow of Col. Dix, was warmly discussed by Messrs. Henry Johnson and Jefferson Davis, and then laid on the table.

Mr. King offered a resolution, to inquire into the expediency of granting land to the surviving officers and soldiers who served in the last war with England; also, to the widows and orphans of such as had died since the war. Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Cobb offered a resolution for amending the rule of the House, restricting the expenditures from the contigent fund. Laid on the table.

Mr. Vinton called up his former motion, to reconsider the vote whereby the bill establishing a Department of the Interior was ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Stevens moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

Mr. Smith of Connecticut, from the Committee on Rules and Orders, reported sundry amendments,—one abolishing the rule restricting speakers to a certain number of minutes. Mr. Schenck opposed the alteration. Laid on the table

A bill to incorporate the Washington and Alexandria Steam Packet Company, was taken up. A motion was made to lay the bill on the table. This motion was negatived, and the bill passed.

A bill to provide a mode of establishing claims against the United States came up, and the question on its passage was taken, and decided in the negative.

The bill establishing a Department of the Interior was taken up and passed. Mr. Palfrey moved to amend, by altering the title to Home Department. Mr. Vinton said the title was suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury. He, however, moved an addition to the title, so as to show that the bill also created an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This amendment was adopted; also that offered by Mr. Palfrey. Adjourned.

THE UXBRIDGE MURDER.

The examination of Thayer, who is implicated with Knowlton in the murder of Prudence Arnold, commenced before Justices Whiting and Cady at Uxbridge on Thursday last, and continued through the day and Friday, without eliciting any thing to unravel the mystery in which the affair is shrouded. The examination was then postponed to this week. It seems that Knowlton and a man by the name of Sherman were employed by Anan Richardson in whose house the murder was committed, as laborers on his farm. Knowlton and Sherman had both had quarrels with Thayer, as well as with each other. Thayer and Richardson, also, were not on good terms, so that Thayer did not come to Richardson's when he was at home. At the time in question, Richardson and wife were away and Thayer's daughter about 10 years of age was staying with Prudence, while they were gone.

The morning the murder was committed, Thayer was at Richardson's house, and Knowlton says that he offered him *twenty-five dollars* to kill Sherman. On his refusal, he says Thayer remarked, "well, that girl may as well be put out of the way," and taking out a two dollar bill and handing it to him, added, "you kill her, and I will kill Sherman, myself, before night." He says, he had never thought of killing her till that morning. Before he did it, he *drank three pitchers full of cider*. The girl's throat was horribly cut, the head being almost separated from the body. Knowlton says the reason he did not cut his own throat effectually was, that the razor was dull and it hurt him so that he could not.

It will be noticed that Knowlton's story is a very strange not to say improbable one. That he was bewildered with the quantity of cider he had drunk, there is little doubt, and how much his story is affected thereby, no one can tell. That he should be bribed for *two dollars*, to murder the girl, of whom it would seem, at least, that he had a favorable opinion, when he had refused to kill Sherman, against whom he had borne no very kind feelings, for *twenty-five dollars* is certainly strange. It may be asked, too, what adequate motive Thayer could have for the destruction of that girl, then hardly twelve years of age. It is true, that no sufficient motive can be ascertained for Knowlton's commission of the horrible crime, suffering him to be in his right mind, but when it is considered that his brain had been set on fire by some three quarts of cider, the wonder which would otherwise attach to the transaction, in a great measure disappear. [Worcester Spy.

HOME DEPARTMENT. A new branch of the Cabinet is proposed under this name. It is to comprise the Land Office, the Indian Bureau, the Patent Office, the Census, the care of the Public Buildings, and the Penitentiary. The head of the department is to be a Cabinet Minister, with a salary of $6000, and with a chief clerk at a salary of $2000. The bill for establishing this department has passed the House of Representatives.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15. The Ohio river is closed, and navigation suspended. This will compel Gen. Taylor to postpone his visit to Pittsburgh.

The Newburyport Herald says the mean temperature of Jan. 1849, was 24.62 degrees, *three* degrees *below* the average of the month during the last twenty-five years.

The Bangor Whig, of Monday, says the weather has been steadily cold for fifty-six days past—a portion of the snow which then fell, still remains upon most of the buildings.

MUNICIPAL COURT. Yesterday had been assigned for the trial of Dr. John Stevens, but in consequence of the sickness of witnesses, the case was postponed to Friday morning, when, if the witnesses are unable to attend, a further postponement to Monday will be ordered. The government and defendant are equally desirous for a trial.

John French, Wm. McLaughlin, John Mahan, Wm. Fenno, John Peck, C. S. Johnson, A. Grant, A. H. Hayward, Patrick Donley, Patrick Fahay, and Patrick Houghton, indicted for violating the license laws, severally plead not guilty. Robert Ripley, indicted for extending his wharf beyond the Commissioner's line, pleaded not guilty.

In the case of James Vose, indicted for biting W. R. Miller's nose, the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict. [Mail of Thursday.

SEVERE MATRIMONIAL DISCIPLINE. In the Police Court, yesterday, a stout, able-bodied fellow, named Michael Lucy, was placed at the bar on a charge of beating his wife. One of the witnesses, a Mrs. Foley, stated that about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, she was aroused by an outcry, and heard the words, "For God's sake, don't kill me, Mike!" and on opening the door found Mrs. Lucy lying on the side-walk, entirely naked, except a fragment of dress thrown over her shoulders, and her face bathed in blood. Herself and husband took the poor woman into their room, and made her as comfortable as they could. At 9 o'clock in the morning, Lucy came in, and with a stout stick, some three feet long, beat his wife most unmercifully, until in fact he was exhausted, and she was bruised from head to foot. These facts being proved, Lucy was committed for trial in $200. The parties lived in a wretched cellar in Wharf street, and have several children. The woman was unable to appear in Court, so severe are her injuries. [Ib.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The Steamer Niagara arrived here on Sunday. No new revolution has broken out in Europe.—The late convulsions have given place to a quiet settling down of the masses, as if the ball of revolution had spent its force. With this quietude, trade and commerce have improved. In England, money is very abundant, and the chief brokers refuse to take deposits at call at 1 1-2 per cent; discounts of the best bills are no higher than two per cent. The agents of the United States contractors have disposed of all the stock of the United States six per cent. loan, the last sales being effected at 103. The stock has since been sold at one or two per cent. advance.

Of the American Stocks, the latest London prices were; U. States Six per cents. (1868) 104.5; New York Five per cents. (1855) 92; Massachusetts Five per cents. Ster. Bonds, (1868) 98.9; &c., &c.

The Cotton market has again improved.—Large sales have been effected; and the trade closed the day before the steamer sailed, with animation and firmness.

The import of breadstuffs into Great Britain, for the fortnight, has not been extensive. Prices remain about the same. The Iron trade is active, and prices have advanced. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are favorable. In Manchester, and the surrounding cotton districts, great activity prevails.

It is stated that the Sultan has issued a firman, in which he accords to Christians the privilege of attaining to some of the highest dignities, even that of pasha or vizier. The Mussulmans have manifested great indignation at the publication of this firman.

The excitement concerning the gold in California, increases in Europe, and has extended to the continent. A great many emigrants are going out.

The ex-minister of the ex-King, Louis Philippe, have returned to France, except M. Guizot, who, it is understood, intends to return to that country early in the spring.

THE CHOLERA. The ravages of this disease has been very fatal among the children at Tooting, near London. An inquest has been held upon the cause of this fatality, and a verdict of manslaughter rendered against the proprietor of the establishment, who "farmed" the pauper children of various parishes in London; and he stands committed for trial.

MR. BANCROFT. Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, had interviews, on the 23d ult., with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence in Downing street, and with the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, at the office of the Board of Trade.

The Europa made her passage out from New York to Liverpool in less than twelve days.

DREADFUL COLLERY EXPLOSION. The London Globe gives an account of a dreadful colliery explosion near Barnsley, by which near *eighty persons* lost their lives. At the time of the explosion, the mine contained 101 men and boys; 21 were taken out alive, and 76 dead, and four had since died. The bodies were horribly mutilated. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the high winds of the two previous days, which drove back into the mines the foul air.

FRANCE. The preliminary motion upon the question of the dissolution of the Assembly has been carried by the small majority of 400 against 396, and has been referred to the bureaux to report upon. The probability is that a new Assembly will be elected about April or May. The agitation of the subject of the dissolution, throughout France, manifests itself in great numbers of petitions, the presentation of which occasions curious and exciting scenes in the Assembly.

The condition of the French finances was the main cause of apprehension—it appears that at the end of 1849, there will be a total deficiency of 715,000,000 of francs.

Extensive naval and military preparations were making at the French depots, supposed to be for the purpose of interfering in the affairs of Italy.

ITALY. There is very little authentic information respecting the proceedings of the Pope. A Congress is about to assemble at Brussels, to settle the affairs of Rome, and the nations are awaiting its result. The Pope has threatened his subjects with excommunication, which will probably be fulminated against them as soon as the Catholic Princes of Europe can come effectually to his aid.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE. The Frankfort Assembly, on the 16th inst., after several days' debate, has decreed that "The dignity of the Head of the Empire is given to one of the reigning German Sovereigns." The decision was come to by a majority of 258 over 211 votes. It is generally believed that the next vote will declare the title of Emperor to be hereditary. Propositions for the establishment of radical and republican directories were rejected by immense majorities; and the hopes of the Germans, for the accomplishment of their darling object of unity, now depend upon gaining the consent of the King of Prussia to place himself at their head.

Police officers, by direction of the City Marshal, have been stationed on Washington street, in the vicinity of the Neck, with instructions to arrest and prosecute all persons driving horses at a speed beyond that "proscribed by law." In the Police Court, two or three "fast drivers" were fined.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted,

A MAN and WIFE to superintend the House of Industry, of the Town of Reading, to commence on the first day of April next. Satisfactory recommendations of their moral character and fitness for the situation, will be required. Applications will be received by the Overseers of the Poor, until the fifteenth day of March next.

Reading, February 10th, 1849.

DANIEL FLINT, } Overseers
JOHN BATCHELDER, } of the Poor
J. BROOKS LEATHE, } of Reading.

feb17 3w*

Books for Californians.

AT TICKNOR & CO'S, 135 Washington Street,—the California Guide Book, comprising Colonel Fremont's Geographical account of Upper California, Major Emory's Overland Journey, and Capt. Fremont's Narrative of the Exploring Expedition. Price 50 cents.

California, and the Gold Regions, with a Map. Price 50 cents.

What I saw in California, being a Journal of a 2 years' residence in that country, by Edwin Bryant, 1 vol, 12mo.

Alger's Phillip's Mineralogy, the best work on Mineralogy published. 1 vol, with numerous cuts, &c., &c.

feb17

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled:

THE undersigned, legal voters of Franklin, respectfully represent that their interest would be greatly promoted by an alteration of the boundary line between the towns of Medway and Franklin, viz:

Commencing at a point on a town road about ninety rods south-westerly of the dwelling house of Ellery Allen, in said Franklin, where the Bellingham and Franklin line crosses said road, thence easterly in a straight line, or nearly so, crossing a town road between the dwelling house of David Fisher and a stone bridge in said road, over a brook a few rods southerly of said house. And another town road between the dwelling house of Willard Hodges and the School House to a point on the boundary line between Wrentham and Franklin, about sixty rods southerly of the dwelling house formerly owned by Col. Ebenezer Blake, in Wrentham.

They therefore pray your Honorable Bodies to make the alteration in said boundary line as above described, and annex all the territory northerly of said line within the town of Franklin, with the inhabitants thereon, to the town of Medway. STEPHEN W. RICHARDSON, and others.

Franklin, Jan. 24, 1849.

Feb17 1w*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN SENATE, Feb. 5, 1849.

ON the petition aforesaid, Ordered, that the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their petition, with this order thereon, to be served upon the Town Clerks of Franklin and Medway 14 days, and published in the Massachusetts Ploughman, and Weekly Atlas, printed in Boston, 14 days, at least, before the 16th day of March next, that all persons interested, may then appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Sent down for concurrence.

CHAS. CALHOUN, Clerk.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 5, 1849.
Concurred. CHAS. W. STOREY, Clerk.
A true copy, Attest: CHAS. CALHOUN,
Feb. 17. 1t* Clerk of the Senate.

Fowls!!

OF the Dorking, Poland and China stocks, for sale at PARKER & WHITE'S Agricultural Warehouse, No. 10, Gerrish Block, Blackstone Street, Boston.

feb17 2w

Corn Parchers and Corn.

500 Corn Parchers.
10 Bushels Corn for Parching.

For sale at wholesale and retail, at PARKER & WHITE'S Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 10, Gerrish Block, Blackstone street, Boston.

feb17 3w

To the Honorable S. P. P. Fay, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Probate, in and for the County of Middlesex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The petition of Elias Temple, of Framingham, in said county, Administrator of the estate of Sally Larrabee, late of Framingham, in said county of Middlesex, widow, deceased, intestate.

HUMBLY shows, that the just debts, which the said deceased owed at the time of her death, together with charges of administration amount to the sum of six hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty-four cents; that there is no personal estate of the said deceased, and the value of the real estate of said deceased, by the inventory thereof duly exhibited in the Probate Office, is two thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars, and consists of a dwelling house and out buildings, and about seven eighths of an acre of Land, and is so situated that a partial sale would greatly injure the residue. Wherefore your petitioner prays, that he may be empowered and licensed to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of her just debts and charges of administration, and reasons afores id. ELIAS TEMPLE.

Middlesex, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Concord, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the thirteenth day of February, A. D., 1849.

UPON the petition aforesaid, this day preferred by the abovenamed Elias Temple, Administrator, Ordered, that the said Administrator notify all persons interested therein to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Lowell, in and for said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, by publication of the foregoing petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper, called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last publication to be three days at least before the said first Tuesday of March, when and where they may be heard concerning the same; and make return under oath of his doing herein, unto said Court.

S. P. P. FAY, Judge of Probate.
Copy Attest, ISAAC FISKE, Register.
Feb17 3t

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Suffolk ss. At a Probate Court held at Boston, in said County, on Monday, the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty nine.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of Mehitable Bond, late of Boston, widow, deceased, has been presented to said Court for Probate, by Simon E. Bond, of said Boston, the Executor therein named.

Ordered; that the said Simon E., give notice to all persons interested therein, to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at said Boston, on Monday, the fifth day of March next, at ten o'clock, before noon, by publishing this order, three weeks successively, in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in said Boston, that they may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, either for or against the Probate thereof.

EDW'D G. LORING, Judge of P.
A true copy attest, H. M. WILLIS, Reg.
feb17 3w*

Middlesex ss. To the Heirs at Law and others interested in the Estate of Titus Bullard, late of Holliston, in said County, Yeoman, deceased. Greeting.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament and Codicil of said deceased, has been presented to me for Probate, by Henry Bullard, and John A. Bullard, the Executors, therein named.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the third Tuesday of March next, to show cause, if any you have, either for or against the same.

And the said Henry and John A. Bullard, are ordered to serve this Citation by giving personal notice thereof, to all persons interested in said estate, living within twenty miles of said Court, seven days, at least, previous thereto, and, by publication hereof, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be five days at least before said Court.

Dated at Concord, this thirteenth day of February, A. D., 1849.

feb17 3w S. P. P. FAY, J. Prob.

Farm for Sale.

Situated in Walpole, containing about 45 acres of land, well divided into Tillage, Pasture, and Wood land. The land is of excellent quality, well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation. The wood lot is convenient, and very easy of access.—There is also a valuable Peat Meadow. The Fruit trees consist of Fall and Winter Apples, Pear, Cherry and Quince, all in bearing condition; together with a thrifty orchard of 250 Peach trees, many of which are in bearing order. Also, a fine Nursery of Peach trees, suitable for transplanting in the Spring, and the soil is as well adapted to the cultivation of the Peach, as can be found in the State. The buildings consist of a Dwelling House, Barn, Shed, Wood and Carriage Houses, &c. The House is Two Stories, well finished, in excellent repair, and very convenient. Also, two never failing wells of soft water.

The above Farm is pleasantly situated on the road from Walpole to Dedham, 17 miles from Boston, three fourths of a mile from Walpole village and the Rail Road Depot, on a fine road and within fifty rods of the Public School.

For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH DAY Esq., No. 1, Blackstone street, Boston, or at his residence, South Dedham; DANIEL ALLEN, Jr., Walpole, or the subscriber on the premises. WHITING POND.

Walpole, Feb. 17. eop4t

Mills and Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his Mills, situated in the South East part of Chelmsford, 1½ miles from the centre of the Town, and 3 miles from the Boston and Lowell Railroad Depot, 5½ from Lowell, and near to School.

Said Mills consist of a Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, Lathe Mill, Turning Works, &c; a Grist Mill with two run of Stones, Bolt and Corn Cracker. Said Mills are in good running order, on a never failing stream of water, and have a good run of custom. They are located on the solid rock, and there is no danger from freshets.

Also, about 80 acres of Land, suitably divided into Mowing, Pasturing, Wood Land, &c., with buildings thereon, consisting of a large double House, suitable for two families, three Barns, Cider Mill that is carried by water power, and other out buildings.

The subscriber, being out of health, will sell the Mills, with or without the Land and other building, at a bargain.

For further particulars, please inquire, on the premises, of EPHRAIM ADAMS.

Chelmsford, Feb 17. tf

Farm for Sale.

Pleasantly situated in Haverhill, near the banks of the Merrimack River, on Sheppard's Plain and Silver Hill, so called, and within one hundred rods of Railroad Depot, and within ½ a mile of two Town Schools, and 1 mile from High Schools, containing eighty acres, buildings all nearly new, viz:

A small cottage House, Barn and out buildings—the Barn is 70 feet by 40, with a drive floor, 17 feet above sill, with a cellar under part of the same for vegetables, &c., with a shed adjoining the same, 40 feet long, with Aqueduct of never failing water under the shed, also four never failing Springs of water on the place at suitable distances apart, also with a good Corn House and Piggery. The Farm contains a good Apple Orchard of grafted fruit, and a large Orchard of Peach, Plum, Cherry and Quince Trees, of the choicest kinds. For particulars, call on RUFUS SLOCOMB.

Feb17 6t*

A desirable Country Residence for SALE, OR TO BE LET.

A thorough built three story House in Hampton Falls, with about ½ an acre of land, well stocked with valuable Apple Trees in a bearing state. The House contains 20 rooms, is convenient for one or two families, and commands a fine view of Boar's Head, Hampton Beach; and is situated within a few minutes' walk of a convenient place for salt water bathing, and a short distance from the H. F. Depot of the Eastern Railroad

For further particulars, apply to H. WELLS, near the premises.

Feb17 3w*

Farm for Sale in South Dedham.

The Subscriber offers for sale at a reasonable price and upon terms that cannot fail to suit the purchaser, his farm situated in South Dedham, and containing Eight Acres of land, all of which is in a high state of cultivation and suitable for Gardening purposes. This Farm is well situated, being within a quarter of a mile of the South Dedham Railroad Depot. There is a House, Barn, Carriage-House, &c., upon the same, all of them nearly new. It is well watered with an aqueduct and has a variety of young Fruit Trees. A rare chance is offered for any person wanting a small farm in a pleasant and healthy Village within forty minutes ride of Boston, to obtain one at a price and upon terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The stock upon the farm consists of two good Cows and a young and valuable Horse. Also, 1 covered Carriage, 1 open do, and 1 farm Wagon, all of which, together with the farming utensils, will be sold with the farm, if desired by the purchaser, and possession given the first of April next.

For particulars, inquire of the Subscriber on the premises, or of JOSEPH DAY, No. 1, Blackstone Street, Boston. JOSEPH PRIEST.

South Dedham, Feb. 17. 3w*

Farm for Sale.

The Aaron Kimball Farm, situated in the North part of Grafton, in Kimball Ville, (so called,) is now offered for Sale.

Said Farm contains One Hundred and Ten Acres of land, suitably divided into Mowing, Pasturage and Tillage, into four and eight acre lots, enclosed with stone walls. There is no waste land; it possesses the advantage of descending to the South and South-East, and is well watered with good springs.—The Buildings are in good repair. There is a Barn, sixty feet in length, with Cellar under the same. Also, a new Shed, forty feet attached to it, with a Granary.

There are Twenty Acres of Woodland. The Farm is situated on the County Road, leading from New England Village, Grafton to Westboro', two miles from the station in Grafton and four miles from the station in Westboro', on the Boston and Worcester Railroad.

The occupant will dispose of twelve Cows, a Yoke of Oxen and Farming Utensils, if desired, by the purchaser. Terms of sale made easy and satisfactory.

Further reference may be had, by inquiring of Messrs. E. B. BIGELOW & CO., at Grafton Centre, or JOSEPH KIMBALL, Esq., near the premises, or J. B. KIMBALL & CO., Boston, No. 75 Pearl Street.

Grafton, Feb. 17th, 1849. 3w

Guardian's Sale of Valuable Real ESTATE.

By License from the Court of Probate, for the County of Middlesex, will be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 21st day of March next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, commencing at the tract of land first described,—all the right, title and interest, which Luke Newton, (one of the heirs of David Hayden, late of Marlborough, deceased,) had in and to, the following described Real Estate, being one undivided eleventh part of the following parts and parcels of land, to wit.

Thirty-Two Acres of Mowing, Pasture and Woodland, situated near the Pauper Farm, in the North-Easterly part of Marlborough, being part of what is known as the Foster Place.

Also, at 11 o'clock, A. M., Eighteen Acres of Orchard and Pasture land, called the Dexter Place, situated about one mile North of the East Village in Marlborough.

Also, Six Acres of Woodland, of heavy growth, called the Winchester lot, situated a few rods South of the aforesaid Dexter lot.

Also, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the Homestead of David Hayden, late of Marlborough, deceased, containing Fifty-Three Acres of land, with the Buildings thereon. Said Farm is pleasantly situated on the old main Road leading from Boston to Worcester, near the Academy and Town House, and but a short distance from two flourishing Villages. The soil is excellent, well adapted to Fruit of all kinds, and capable of great improvement. It is also well calculated to cut up into Building Lots.

Also, at 4 o'clock, P. M., a Farm situated in the North-westerly part of Southborough, called the Ezekiel Newton Place, containing Forty-Two Acres of good land, well fenced, with a good Dwelling-House and Barn, standing on the same.

Conditions, at the sale.

STEPHEN MORSE,
Guardian to LUKE NEWTON.

N. B. On the same day, and at the same time and place, will be sold the remaining Ten Elevenths of the above described premises. The purchasers will therefore receive a clear and perfect title to the whole of said Real Estate. 3w* feb17

For Sale at Public Auction,

On Tuesday, March 6, at 2 o'clock, P. M., A valuable Estate, situated in the centre of Bedford, Mass., 14 miles from Boston, and 4 miles from the Lexington Railroad Depot, eligibly located in the centre of business, formerly occupied by the late Joel Fitch, Esq., containing about one half of an Acre of land, with a Dwelling-House adapted to the use of one or two families, and a commodious store in the same building, with a Stable, Sheds, and a variety of Fruit and shade Trees thereon. Terms liberal.

SUSANNAH FITCH, Executrix.
GEORGE SIMONDS, Auctioneer.
Bedford, Feb 17. 3w*

A New Work on the Steam Engine.

A CATECHISM OF THE STEAM ENGINE, illustrative of the scientific principles upon which its operation depends, and the practical details of its structure in its applications to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation and Railways, with various suggestions of improvement, by John Bourne, 1 vol, 16mo.

TICKNOR & CO.,
feb17 135 Washington st.

Margaret Smith's Journal.

TICKNOR & CO., 135 Washington Street, have lately published,—Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, 1678-9. 1 vol, 16mo. Price 50 cents. feb17

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of George Ellis, late of Dedham, in the county of Norfolk, Esquire, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto, to make payment to COLBURN ELLIS, Executor.

Feb 10 3w*

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of Sarah Penniman, late of Dedham, in the county of Norfolk, singlewoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto, to make payment to

COLBURN ELLIS,
Feb 10 3w* Executor.

A chance for a good Farmer.

WANTED, a first rate farmer to carry on and market the produce of a large farm within four miles of Boston. To a good farmer, this is a desirable situation, as he can take charge of it either on salary, or share the income. A man with a small family preferred. None but a first rate farmer need apply; good reference required.

Address A. B., Box 1614 Post-Office, (Postage Paid.)

feb10 2w*

Alms House Keeper Wanted.

THE Subscribers will receive Proposals until the 12th of March next, for a MASTER and MISTRESS to take charge of the Alms House and Town Farm in Weymouth. The term to commence on the first day of April next.

The said Master and Mistress are to receive their board from the provisions of the House, and their whole services will be required.

All applicants who may have families, are desired to designate the number of individuals and their ages, as they also are provided for in like manner as the master and mistress of the house.

ALVAH RAYMOND, } Overseers
JAMES TIRRELL, } of the
SAM'L REED. } Poor.

feb10 3w*

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk:

THE petition of James West, Administrator of the Goods and Estate of Relief West, late of Randolph, in said County, Widow, deceased, respectfully represents that the said deceased had at the time of her death real estate consisting of about forty-three acres of land, on the Westerly side of the road leading from East Randolph to North Bridgewater, in said Randolph, of the value of $1032,00, and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, including funeral expenses amount to $123,72, and that the charges of administration are $30, making the whole claims $153,72; and that the value of her personal estate is $103,53, being insufficient by the sum of $50,19 to satisfy said claims—and that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased as heirs or otherwise are James West of North Bridgewater, Relief White, wife of Cornelius White, Thomas West, Carver West, Aurelia Merrill, wife of Nelson Merrill, Eliza E. West, Mary M. West, Albert O. West, of said Randolph, and Dianthy Hobart wife of Silas N. Hobart, Jr., of some place unknown to your petitioner.

The said Administrator therefore prays that he may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey so much of the real estate of the said deceased as will produce said sum of $50,19. JAMES WEST, Administrator.

Copy Attest, J. H. COBB, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Norfolk, ss. Probate Office, January 27, A. D., 1849.

UPON the petition of James West, Administrator of the estate of Relief West, late of Randolph, in said County, Widow, deceased, praying that he may be licensed to sell and convey certain real estate of said deceased.—Ordered, that the said James notify all persons interested in the estate of said deceased to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Roxbury, in said County, on the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D., 1849, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, by publishing an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper, called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
Feb 10 3w*

Middlesex ss. To the Heirs at Law and others interested in the estate of Susannah Smith, late of Marlboro', in said County, widow, deceased. Greeting.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to me for Probate, by Ezekiel Bruce, the Executor therein named.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Framingham, in said county, on the last Tuesday of June next, to show cause, if any you have, either for or against the same.

And the said Ezekiel Bruce, is ordered to serve this Citation, by giving personal notice thereof, to all persons interested in said estate, living within twenty miles of said Court, seven days, at least, previous thereto, and, by publication hereof in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be ten days at least before said Court.

Dated at Cambridge, this thirtieth day of January, A. D., 1849. S. P. P. FAY, J. Prob.

feb3 3t*

Wanted,

A MAN and WIFE to take charge of the Alms House Establishment in the Town of Walpole, to commence the first day of April next. Satisfactory recommendations in regard to their moral character and fitness for the situation will be required. Applications will be received by either of the Subscribers, until the first day of March next.

DANIEL ALLEN, Jr., } Overseers
JAMES ELLIS, } of the Poor
SAMUEL GILBERT, } in Walpole.

jan27 4t

Wanted,

A MAN and WIFE to take charge of the Pauper Establishment in the Town of Framingham, to commence the first day of April next. Satisfactory recommendations in regard to their moral character and fitness for the situation will be required. Applications will be received by either of the Subscribers, until the first day of March next.

January 15, 1849.

MOSES EDGELL, } Overseers of
WM. HASTINGS, } the Poor of
HENRY RICHARDSON, } said Town.

jan20 tf

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Norfolk ss. Probate Office, January 25, A. D., 1849.

AN Instrument purporting to be the last Will of Jonathan Adams, late of Medway, in said county, gentleman, deceased, having been presented for Probate by Wm. Adams and Jonathan Adams, the Executors therein named. Ordered, that the said William and Jonathan notify all persons interested therein that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be holden at Medway, in said county, on the third Tuesday of February, A. D., 1849, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston.

jan 27 3w* S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Farm to Let.

A Farm six miles from the city on a Railroad, will be let to a good farmer, without children, from April 1st. The owner, and others if desired, will board with the family.

Letters, post-paid, may be directed to A. B., Boston Post-Office; or application may be made at PARKER & WHITE'S, Agricultural Warehouse, No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone Street.

feb10 3w*

For Sale.

A small Farm situated in the Easterly part of Acton, consisting of about thirty acres of land; Mowing, Pasturing and Woodland. A House, Barn and Shop on the same. Also, a good Barn Cellar.—The land, most of it, is of an excellent quality. The Barn and Shop are both new and the House in good repair.

For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber living on the premises; or of DANIEL WETHERBEE of Acton.

FRANKLIN WHEELER.
Acton, Feb. 10, 1849. 3w*

Farms! Farms!! Farms!!!

$100,000 to be invested, this coming Spring. One half in cash, and one half in city and other property. Those who have Farms for sale or to exchange, would do well to call on the Subscriber. No charges will be made, unless the property is advertised or sale effected. All letters post paid will receive immediate attention.

By A. P. KLINE, Real Estate and Money Broker, No. 3 Massachusetts Block, Court Square, Boston.

feb3 3t*

Farm Wanted.

Wanted to purchase immediately for cash, a small Farm containing some 50 or 60 acres. The purchaser will not be particular about the buildings, but the LAND must be good, and the price must not exceed from $600 to $1000.

Address, with full particulars, (post paid,) stating price, &c., CHALES HENRY.

Feb10 Boston, Mass.

Farm in Woburn.

For sale a Farm, situated near the Burlington Line in Woburn, containing a convenient dwelling house, barn, and other out houses, with 64 acres of land, one 1-6 of which is a fine growth of wood. The land is level and easy of cultivation, suitable either for grass, grain, or vegetables. There are a variety of fruit trees, such as Apple, Cherries, Plums, Grapes, Currants, &c. The land lies contiguous to the road, and is very easy of access, being a short distance from the two Railroad Depots in Woburn, and the estate of the late Abel Winn, Esq., deceased. Apply to W. FURNESS, on the premises.

Feb 10 3t

Farm for Sale.

Pleasantly situated in the Centre of Lincoln, fifteen miles from Boston, contains fifty five acres, an Orchard of Peach and Apple Trees and Asparagus Bed. Large House and Barn with other Out-Buildings. Seventeen acres of Wood, and Meadow land can be had if wanted.

For further particulars, inquire of SILAS P. TARBELL, Court Square, Boston, or the Subscriber on the premises. The Subscriber will sell the whole or a part.

F. DEXTER WHEELER.
Lincoln, Feb. 10th, 1849. 3w*

Farm for Sale,

Situated in Walpole, on the road leading from Walpole to Sharon, about 1½ miles from the Depot, on the Norfolk County Railroad, consisting of Dwelling-House, Barn and other Out-Buildings, with from 30 to 60 acres of land, (as will best suit the purchaser) suitably divided into Tillage, Pasturage and Woodland.

For further information inquire of either of the Subscribers.

GEORGE BULLARD,
CALVIN HARTSHORN,
BEERI CLARK.

Walpole, Feb. 10. 6t*

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm situated in the Northerly part of the town of Lexington, about one and half miles from the Lexington Railroad Depot.

Said Farm contains about fifty acres of land, mostly in a high state of cultivation, adapted to the raising of milk; and a good supply of choice fruit, together with about eight acres of growing wood—There is a dwelling house, a good barn and out buildings, and two wells of never failing water. The Farm is well fenced with stone walls, suitably dividing the land for the purposes of cultivation, which is well supplied with pure water in every part.

Terms of payment will be made advantageous to the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, near the premises.

EBENEZER SIMONDS.
Lexington, Feb 10. 3w*

Farm for Sale,

Situated in the South part of Grafton, 2 miles from the centre, and ½ mile from the Wilkinsonville Depot of the Providence and Worcester Railroad.

Said Farm contains 70 acres of good land, well divided into Mowing, Pasturing and Woodland and is an excellent Hay Farm, with large and convenient Buildings on the same.

Good and desirable water is conveyed to the House and Barn. A part of the purchase money may remain, if desired, for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of E. R. DODGE on the premises; or of HARVEY DODGE, Wilkinsonville.

Grafton, Feb. 10. 3w*

Farm for Sale,

Situated within the limits of a tract of land, some eight miles in length and two in width, commencing at the East part of Southboro' and extending within one mile of Westboro' Depot and the Farm two miles distant, without any further comment. The soil is of deep loam, no waste land, will keep from 14 to 18 Cows, 1 Yoke of Oxen, 1 Horse; the convenience for taking care of the Dairy in the Cellar and out, is likely superior to any that can be found within the above limits. There have been laid some 350 rods of wall in a short time past. The place is pleasant, being in sight of 14 Meeting-Houses and State House of Reform. Before 1840, it was called the Chamberlain Farm. Any person that would like to buy this place, be pleased to call and see for themselves.

For further particulars, inquire of CHARLES DANIELS on the premises. 3w* feb10

Farm for Sale.

The property of Wm. S. Whitney, late of Concord, Mass., deceased, situated in the North-East part of Concord, 2½ miles from the Depot.

Said Farm contains Eighty-One acres of land, suitably divided into Mowing, Tillage and Pasturing. A young and thrifty Orchard of Apple and Peach Trees in bearing state. Thrifty growth of Wood. Said Farm is well watered, has a Two-Story House and a new Barn, 36 by 52 feet, built in the most thorough manner, has a Cellar under the whole. A liberal credit given for a part of the money.

For further particulars, apply to AUSTIN GOVE, Ex'r, East part of Lincoln, or of JOSEPH WHITNEY, Waltham plains. 3w* feb10

Farm at Auction.

Will be sold at public Auction, on Thursday, 15th of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the Farm recently owned and occupied by David Nelson, (deceased,) of Rowley, Byfield Parish, containing (by estimation) 65 acres of good land, well divided into mowing, tillage, and pasturage, well supplied with choice fruit, fenced with stone wall.

Well watered by a stream of water running through the farm, a spring of water very near the barn, and an excellent well of water near the house. The buildings consist of a good house, barn, carriage house, and other out buildings. Terms, 25 per cent. cash; the remainder can lay on mortage if desired.

Also, a field, known as the lower field, containing 5 acres of excellent land, well fenced, with a number of good fruit trees. Also, a piece of salt marsh near Dummer Academy, containing 5 or 6 acres, bordering the upland sufficiently hard to team upon.

Sale to take place on the first named premises. For further particulars, enquire of ASA NELSON, Georgetown, or WM. WILLIAMS, near the premises.

GORHAM SMITH, Auctioneer.
Rowley, Feb 10, 1849. 3w*

Notice.

THE Marshfield Cotton and Wool Manufacturing Co. are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at the Factory, lately owned by said Co. on Thursday, the 22d day of February next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the choice of Officers, and for transacting such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

ELIJAH AMES, Clerk.
Marshfield, Jan. 29th, 1849. 3t* feb3

Notice.

THIS is to certify that I, DAVID MOORE, of Ware, N. H., have authorized, and do hereby authorize, Mr. MOODY HUSE, to settle up for me all my out standing accounts, and to transact any necessary business, relating to the same, during my absence. And I hereby confirm all his acts relative to said business.

Feb. 3d, 1849. 3w* DAVID MOORE.

20 Tons

TIP TOP SALT HAY, for sale by W. T. HALL,
jan 27 3t* Cary Farm, Chelsea.

For Sale, or Exchanged

FOR RAILROAD, BANK, OR INSURANCE STOCKS.

ABOUT 100,000 feet of Land, and Building thereon, in Cambridge Port, on Main and School streets, opposite Davenport & Bridges Car Manufactory.

Also, 23 shares of Hancock Free Bridge Corporation. Likewise, 22 shares of the First Universalist Meeting House in Cambridge.

For particulars, enquire of ASA MURDOCK, Collector and Treasurer, at his Dry Goods Store, on Main, opposite Pleasant street. Apply to JEREMIAH FOSTER, 16, State street, Boston, North side of the Old State House.

jan 27 6w*

Farm to Let,

In the Northerly part of Cambridge, consisting of forty acres of good land—all Mowing and Tillage. It is well adapted for raising Vegetables for the Boston market, or for a Milk Farm.

Possession given immediately, if wanted.

For terms, inquire of the Subscriber, on the premises.

jan6 tf SOLOMON SARGEANT.

Trees at Auction.

There will be sold at Auction, at the House of the Subscriber, in Northboro', on Wednesday, 18th of April next, at nine o'clock, A. M., a large lot of Apple and Peach Trees, (about three thousand), two and three years from the bud, good size and thrifty; all the best kinds of Summer, Autumn, and Winter Apples, which are now in cultivation. Peaches of as good selection as can be found.

These trees were all raised in my Nursery and budded by myself. No pains was spared to have the Fruit right.—The Trees will be tied in bunches 6 or 12 in each. Credit if wished, one year. EBER BREWER.

Northboro' Jan. 13th, 1849.

Seedling Stocks.

10,000 Seedling Plum Stocks.
5,000 do Pear do
5,000 do Cherry do

For sale by JAMES HILL, Jr.,
107, 109, F. H. Market,
nov4 Boston.

Farm for Sale.

Situated in the South part of Shrewsbury, three fourths of a mile from the South Post Office, two and a half from N. E. Village, and within five miles of Worcester. Said Farm contains thirty-nine acres, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, and pasture, with a house 36 feet by 29, one story high, and a barn 46 feet by 30.

Said Farm is well watered, and has about 100 apple trees grafted, with as many more suitable to graft. Also, Pear, Peach and Plumb, grafted with choice fruit. Also, fifteen acres of thrifty growing wood, situated near the above premises, and will be sold with the farm.

The Farm will be sold for $1700—$800 of which can lay on a Mortgage if desired. There is a chance for improvement, so as to make the Farm worth from $2,000 to $2,500. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

ALEXANDER W. WENDELL
South Shrewsbury, Jan. 13. 8t*

A Bargain Offered.

Any respectable aged couple or single person, having a small Real Estate, situated in or near some pleasant Village, that they would like to dispose of for the purpose of securing a life maintenance, can hear of a good opportunity by application at this Office, or by letter, post-paid, addressed to "Farmer," care of the Publishers of this paper. dec23

Farms! Farms!! Farms!!!

Persons that have Farms for sale the ensuing season, can have their business attended to by an experienced Land Agent on application to the Subscriber, who continues to give his personal attention to selling Farms.

Also, exchanging Farms for property in Boston or vicinity. No fee is required unless the property is advertised or a sale effected.

All letters post paid will receive immediate attention.

J. W. MAYNARD,
Jan20 8t No. 5, Congress Street, Boston.

For Sale.

A Farm pleasantly situated in the Northerly part of the city of Worcester, about three miles from the centre, containing about one hundred and seventy-five acres, and well known as the Brigham Farm. It is suitably divided into mowing, Tillage and Pasture Land, and mostly fenced with stone wall; with a thrifty Orchard of choice Fruit; and will keep twenty Cows, Summer and Winter; and is capable of being made one of the best Farms in the city of Worcester. The Buildings are a large two story House, with two Ls, built to accommodate two families. Wood House, Granary, Carriage House and two Barns. There are two wells of good soft water in the House and the Barns are supplied by an aqueduct from a never failing spring. The Farm will be sold together, or the Buildings with seventy or eighty acres, with a wood lot of seven acres and the remainder in lots to suit the purchaser.

Also, twenty two acres of sprout land, in the Easterly part of Holden, on the Worcester line, part of it six or eight years growth. The remainder, from one to four.

Terms of payment made easy.

For particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, on the premises.

jan6 EDWIN H. LOVELL.

Farm for Sale.

The Manning Farm, so called, in Argilla district in Ipswich, about one mile from the Depot is for sale. It consists of 124 acres,—50 of which are in one body in the homestead and all Mowing or Tillage, level and of excellent quality, and having a large number of Fruit Trees thereon of fifteen years growth and now coming into full bearing; 6 acres of Orchard and 5 of Pasture upon Harbrick Hill, opposite the homestead; 22 acres of salt marsh, most of which is near and easy of access, and 11 acres of which is diked and thus made very productive; 23 acres of Pasture about one mile from the homestead and 18 acres about two miles distant.

The Buildings upon the place are a Dwelling-House containing nine rooms, a Barn 60 feet by 40, a Granary and other Out-Buildings, all nearly new and in good repair.

The terms will be made easy for the purchaser and possession given on the 2d day of April next.

Further information may be obtained on application to JAMES MANNING, Rockport, or GEORGE HASKELL, Ipswich.

Ipswich, Jan. 6, 1849. tf

Farm for Sale,

Situated in the Westerly part of Walpole, on the new road leading from North Wrentham to South Walpole, and about one and a half miles from the Norfolk County Railroad.

Said Farm contains about Forty-Five Acres, and is divided into Mowing, Pasturing, Tillage and Woodland, and is acknowledged to be one of the best Farms in the County.

For further particulars, inquire of JEREMIAH BOYDEN, South Walpole.

South Walpole, Feb. 3d. 3w*

Farm for Sale.

A very excellent Farm, situated two miles Southeasterly of the Centre of Holden, and four miles from the Court House in Worcester, on the County Road from Holden to Worcester and to Boston, containing One Hundred and Eight Acres of first rate land, divided into Mowing, Pasturing, Tillage and Woodland.

The Buildings are a large Two-Story Dwelling-House, two Barns, Wood and Chaise House with other Buildings.

It is about 50 rods from the School-House and half a mile from a Saw and Grist Mill.

Said Farm has 200 Apple Trees, Grafted Fruit, with Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Pears, Grapes, &c.

The situation is a very pleasant and desirable one.—The price $3100—for which a liberal credit will be given for most of the purchase money if required.

For further particulars, inquire of CHARLES CHAFFIN, Esq., of Holden, or of the Subscriber, on the premises. ALPHONSO STRATTON.

Holden, Jan. 24, 1849. 6t feb3

Farm for Sale,

Situated about ¾ of a mile North of the Court House, in the City of Worcester, on the Road leading to West Boylston and Holden, containing about 60 Acres of good Land, with a large number of young Fruit Trees on the same. There is a good and convenient Dwelling-House, Barn and Carriage House, supplied with good water by aqueduct from a never failing spring. There is also, on said place, one other new Two-story Dwelling-House and Barn, thoroughly built, located on a beautiful eminence, commanding a fine view of the country around, and supplied with never failing water.

The whole of said Estate will be sold together, or it would be divided and a portion of the Land sold with either set of Buildings.

A rare chance is here presented to any Gentleman who may wish to secure a fine location only a short distance from the business part of the city.

For further particulars, apply to the Subscribers, on the premises. C. & J. M. BRIGHAM.

Worcester, Feb. 3. *tap1

Farm to Let.

To be let for one or five years, and possession given the first of April next.

Minott Thayer's Farm, containing a Dwelling-House, Barn, and other necessary Out-Buildings, and about One Hundred and Twenty Acres of Mowing, Tillage and Pasture Land, situate in the Town of Braintree, on the Monatiquat River, and forty (40) rods from the South Shore Railroad Depot. The Farm is in a high state of cultivation, has a great variety of Fruit, cuts about fifty tons of Hay of the most superior quality, both English and Black Grass. There are great advantages on the Farm, relating to the selling of stones of any kind. The Pasturing is very good, and there is no Farm in the County more suitable for the Milk Business. The situation, perhaps, the most pleasant and delightful of any in the State.

P. S. A few pair of superior Malay and yellow leg Dorking Fowls, may be had at said Farm. Please to apply as above. MINOTT THAYER.

Braintree, Feb. 3. tap

Framingham Savings Bank.

OFFICE AT THE FRAMINGHAM BANK.

DEPOSITS are made at this Institution daily, in the usual Banking Hours.

The smallest Deposit received is One Dollar. No Interest is allowed on a less sum than Five Dollars, or on a larger sum than Five Hundred Dollars, to any one Depositor.

MOSES EDGELL, President.
Jan20 EDWARD ILSLEY, Treasurer.

500 English Bibles—50 cts. each.

OXFORD Edition, at the low price of 50 cts. One volume, 18mo, good type, in neat embossed morocco binding, gilt edge, same as sold last year for one dollar.

Imported and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st.

nov18

THE POET'S CORNER.

ON THE DEATH OF MY MOTHER.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Dear mother! thou art gone, and I,
Thy oldest, well-beloved son,
Was not thy couch of suffering by,
Nor gazed thy pallid brow upon—
When like a shadow, dark and deep,
Death's angel came and bore away
Thy soul, on peaceful wings of sleep,
To regions of eternal day!

The stern decrees of God are just;
But it was hard for me to know
That they had laid thee in the dust,
Unbaptized by such tears as flow
In torrents from these filial eyes—
That on thy ear no accents fell,
Welcome as music from the skies;
Of him thou lov'dst so long and well.

I came and stood beside thy grave,
Beside the cold and wintry earth,
Where bleak winds wail and tempests rave—
So different from that pleasant hearth,
Where, in the sweetness of thy smile,
The firelight shed a warming gleam,
And I was happy all the while,
As in my boyhood's morning dream.

I stood, a broken-hearted man,
Of love bereft, with hope at strife;
Feeling as if a solemn ban
Descended, pall-like, on my life,
And there was nothing left between
Inevitable doom and me—
Nothing beyond this transient scene,
But one wide, blank, eternity.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Love Discipline.

Four months had flown swiftly away since Edward Somerton married Rose Bland. One summer evening, towards sunset, as they sat together at a window opening on to a garden, enjoying the welcome coolness and talking over various matters, with that interest in each other which people generally evince four months after marriage, Rose, for the first time began to pout. Edward had, she said, flirted shamefully with Mrs. Harding on the preceding evening. He had spoken to her in a low tone several times, and had been heard publicly to declare that Harding was a fortunate fellow. If this were the way he meant to go on, she should be wretched, and no longer place any confidence in his affection.

"My pretty dear," said Edward, placing his arm around his wife, and accompanying this action by another trifling performance, "don't be jealous, believe me there is no cause. On one of the occasions when I addressed Mrs. Harding in so low a tone, I remarked that the room was very warm; and on another, if I remember rightly, I observed that the last new novel was rather dull; so, you will perceive our conversation was really of a most innocent description. And, Rose, because I said Harding was a fortunate fellow, it is not to be inferred that I must endeavor to render him an unfortunate fellow."

This mild answer failed to turn away the wrath of Rose. She coquettishly refused to be convinced, became every instant more and more violent and unreasonable, and finally retired precipitately from the room, with her handkerchief applied to her eyes.

Edward quietly put up his feet on the chair she had left vacant, and leaned back in meditation.

Here was the decisive moment which would most likely determine whether they were to dwell together for the future happily or miserably. Rose was a dear girl—a sweet girl; but she had black eyes, and they are dangerous.— She had been an only daughter, too, and perhaps a little spoiled; but with fewer faults might she not have been less charming? It is worth studying how to live lovingly with such a creature, especially when you know that she mars, by her capriciousness, her own happiness, as much as yours.

Edward felt that the charge of his wife was totally unfounded, and he half suspected that she believed so herself, but had resolved to be, or seem, out of humor without any particular cause. One thing was evident—that she would not hear reasoning! Something else therefore must be tried, in order to allay any future storm —for this was probably the first of a series.— Edward resolved to try music.

He was an amateur of some pretension, and he set himself immediately to call over in his memory the melodies most likely to calm the passions and exert a soothing effect on the temper. He made choice of *three*, which he arranged in a graduated scale, to be used according to the urgency of the occasion; gentle, more gentle, most gentle, as the outbreak was, or became, violent, more violent, most violent. The scale contained only three degrees. As the heat rose, this conjugal thermometer fell; below the third and lowest degree, all was zero and undefined mystery. Patience acted the part of mercury reversed.

The melodies were the following, and were arranged in the following order: "In my cottage near a wood," "Sul margine d'un rio," and "Home, sweet home!" They were all of a pleasing, touching character; the last purely domestic, and under the circumstances, conveying a delicate satire likely to do good. He had hitherto played these popular airs on the German flute; but he proposed now to execute them in a graceful, apparently unpremeditated, whistle. Not such a whistle as may be heard in the streets proceeding from the lips of vulgar and coarse minded boys, but a superior sort of thing, such as no gentleman need be ashamed of.

His plan thus settled, Edward felt his mind easy, and he awaited the re-appearance of Mrs. Somerton with a gratifying consciousness of being ready for whatever might occur.

In due time came coffee. The injured lady came too, and with a placid countenance, betraying no lingering evidence of its late unamiable expression. Neither husband nor wife made any allusion to their misunderstanding, and they passed a delightful evening, made up of conversation, the pianoforte, and chess.

But the next morning, the very next morning, Rose favored her dear Edward with number two of the series. She wanted him to walk out with her, and he declared that, unfortunately, he should be too busy to go out all day.—This was quite sufficient raw material for a girl of spirit to work upon.

"I'm sure you don't want to go, Edward," said she pouting in exact imitation of fit number one. "At least you dont want to go with *me*."

Edward plunged both hands into the pockets of his dressing-gown—threw himself indolently on a sofa—gazed abstractedly at the bronze bust of Shakspeare on the mantle-piece—and began whistling in a low tone a plaintive melody; it was "In my cottage near a wood."

"If it were any one but your *wife*," continued Mrs. Somerton with pointed emphasis, "you would be ready enough to come; but the *wives* are always neglected!"

Mr. Somerton continued whistling.

"I beg, Mr. Somerton," exclaimed Mrs. Somerton, with a withering look, that you will not whistle in that very disagreeable manner whilst I am speaking. If I am not worthy of your love, I am worthy of common attention."

Edward plunged his hands deeper into his pockets—removed his eyes from the bust of Shakespeare, and fixed them in intense regard on a bust of Milton. He paused suddenly in the air he was whistling, and commenced another; it was "Sul margine d'um rio."

Mrs. Somerton retired hastily, with her pretty face buried in a white cambric pocket-handerchief.

For five whole days after this scene all was halcyon weather. Doves might have beheld and envied Honey was still to be found in the moon, and no impolitic reference to either of the two foolish quarrels gave any, the slightest, dash of bitter.

But on the *sixth* day, there appeared clouds, Edward had been into town, and had promised to bring a pair of new bracelets for Rose. He arrived home punctually at dinner-time, but without the bracelets—he had forgotten them— I put it to you whether this was not enough to try the temper of a saint! They were going the next evening to a large party, and Rose had intended to inspect the important ornaments this evening, and take Edward's opinion, so that there might be time to exchange them if not approved of. Now she could not do so—and all from his horrid forgetfulness! She must either go in stupid, old fashioned things, or put on new ones in a hurry, good or bad, just as they happened to be. It was most annoying—that it was!

Edward made many apologies. He was sincerely sorry to have disappointed her, and even offered to return to town after dinner and repair his neglect. Oh no! she would not hear of his taking so much trouble for *her*. What did he care whether *she* were disappointed or not? His forgetfulness showed how much he thought of her.

Edward again essayed the soothing system; for he loved her, and was conscious he had given her cause for some slight chagrin. However, she became so perverse that but one course was left him to pursue, he left off talking, and took to whistling.

I tremble for the future peace of Rose whilst I relate that he considered himself justified in descending at once to the second degree of the scale. He commenced, *andante ma non troppo*, "Sul margine d'un rio."

"To leave me in such a situation!" exclaimed the ill-used wife, in a voice interrupted by sobs. "when I had so set my heart on those bracelets! It is very, very unkind, Edward!"

Edward appeared wrapped in meditation and music. He whistled with great taste and feeling, accenting the first note of each bar as it should be accented.—But, upon another still more cutting observation from Mrs. Somerton, he stopped short—looked sternly at her, and began "Sweet home!"

Gracious! what was to follow? He had reached the last degree, and all else was at random. Should this fail, the case was indeed hopeless. Shadowy demons hovered around holding forth, temptingly, deeds of separation. The bright golden wedding ring on the lady's finger grew dull and brassy.

Edward Somerton stood in the centre of the room, with his arms folded, gazing with a steady gaze into the very soul of his wife, who, under the strange fascination, could not turn away her head. With a clear and untremulous whistle he recited the whole of that beautiful Sicilian melody from the first note to the last.— Then, revolving slowly on his heel, without saying a word he left the room, shutting the door punctiliously after him. Mrs. Somerton sank overpowered on the sofa.

Rose, though pretty, was not silly. She saw clearly that she had made a mistake, and, like a sensible girl, she resolved not to go on with it merely because she had begun it. Bad temper, it seemed, would only serve to make her ridiculous instead of interesting—and that was not altogether the effect desired.

In half an hour the husband and wife met at the dinner-table. Mrs. Somerton sat, smilingly, at its head, and was very attentive in helping Mr. Somerton to the choicest morsels. He was in unusually high spirits, and a more happy small party could scarcely be met with.

From that day (which was ten years ago) to the present time, Mrs. Somerton has never found fault without cause. Once or twice, indeed, she has gone so far as to look serious about nothing; but the frown left her countenance at once when Edward began to whistle.

AN INCIDENT IN REAL LIFE.

A gentleman of this city has furnished us with the following interesting narrative of one of those real struggles of the young, to assist their parents, which sparkle like diamonds along the pathway of human life. In traits like these, there is a moral heroism manifested, which marks the pure gold of human character.—[Wisconsin paper.]

Business called me to the United States Land Office—while there, awaiting the completion of my business, a lad apparently about sixteen to seventeen years old came in, and presented to the Receiver a certificate of purchase for 40 acres of land. I was struck with the countenance and general appearance of the lad, and inquired of him for whom he was purchasing the land; the reply was—

"For myself, sir."

I then inquired where he got the money? he answered,—

"I earned it by my labor."

"Then," said I, "you richly deserve the land."

I then inquired, where did you come from?

"New York," said he.

Feeling an increased desire to know something more of this lad, I asked him whether he had parents, and where they lived; on this question, he took a seat, and gave me the following narrative:

"I am from New York State—have there living a father, mother and five brothers and sisters —I am the oldest child. Father is a drinking man, and often would return home from his day's work drunk, and not a cent in his pocket to buy food for the family, having spent all his day's earnings in liquor with his drinking companions —the family had to depend chiefly on mother and myself for bread; this distressed mother much, and had a powerful effect on my feelings. Finding father would not abstain from liquor, I resolved to make an effort in some way to relieve mother, sister and brothers from want. After revolving things over in my mind, and consulting with mother, I got all the information I could about the Far West, and started from home for Wisconsin with three dollars in my pocket. I left home on foot—after spending my three dollars, I worked occasionally a day; and renewed my travel so long as money lasted. By labor occasionally, and the charitable treatment I got on the road, I landed in Wisconsin. Here I got an axe, set to work and cleared land by the job —earned money, saved it, till I gathered $50, which money I now pay for this forty acres of land."

"Well, my good lad, (for by this time I became much interested in his history,) what are you now going to do with this land?"

"Why, sir, I will continue to work and earn money, and, when I have spare time, prepare some of my land for culture; raise myself a log house, and when prepared, will write father and mother, brothers and sisters, to come to Wisconsin and enjoy this home. This land, now bought by me, I design for my mother, which will secure her from want in her declining years."

"What," said I, "will you do with your father, if he continues to drink ardent spirits to excess."

"Oh, sir, when we get him on the farm he will feel at home, will work at home, keep no liquor in the house, and in a short time he will be a sober man."

I then replied—

"Young man, these being your principles so young, I recommend you to improve on them, and the blessing of God will attend you. I shall not be surprised to hear of your advancement to the highest post of honor in the State—with such principles as you have, you are deserving of the noblest commendation."

By this time the Receiver handed him his duplicate receipt for his forty acres of land.— Rising from his seat, on leaving the office, he said—

"*At last I have a home for my mother!*"

"CHARCOAL SKETCHES." A day or two since, being in the office of Mr. Sherman, the Warden of the House of Correction, we were invited to visit the Jail to see some sketches made with charcoal upon the walls of a cell, by an individual who was recently confined there, awaiting his trial. He was a young man by the name of M. N. Nichols, who was from New York state, where his connexions reside, who are of the highest respectability. He was charged with stealing, and has since been tried, convicted, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years. He committed the crime for which he is now atoning, when under the influence of intoxicating drink, and while in jail he seemed to feel keenly the disgrace he had brought upon himself and friends. One day, near the close of his confinement there, he requested as a favor that he might be furnished with a piece of charcoal. His request having been complied with, he sketched upon the rough, whitewashed walls, in a few hours, some twenty or thirty heads and figures, nearly covering the walls on two sides of his cell. Some of them are remarkably well executed, and the heads, in particular, are strikingly expressive. One set, of three figures, conveys a moral lesson which could be advantageously studied for hours. And we could but wish, while looking at them through the grated door of the cell, that the lesson there taught might be read by many who are pursuing a course similar to that which brought this young man to his present deplorable condition.

The first figure of this group is that of a bright boy, with his hoop in one hand, and the driving stick in the other, childishly, innocently and happily pursuing the sport of youth, without a care or thought of the distant future. The next figure is that of a young man, whose excellent form, neat attire, and intelligent countenance, bespoke one who might command the attention of the wise and good. The last figure is that of a person, shabbily dressed, with hair uncombed, standing behind the grated door of a prisoner's cell. Directly over the second figure were the words, "*What I once was!*" and over the last figure were the words, "*What I now am!*" [Cambridge Chronicle.

England as it Was and Is.

BY T. B. MACAULEY.

In one respect it must be admitted that the progress of civilization has diminished the physical comforts of a portion of the poorest class. It has already been mentioned that, before the Revolution, many thousands of square miles, now inclosed and cultivated, were marsh, forest and heath. Of this wild land much was by law common, and much of what was not common by law was worth so little that the proprietors suffered it to be common in fact. In such a tract, squatters and trespassers were tolerated to an extent now unknown. The peasant who dwelt there could, at little or no charge, procure occasionally some palatable addition to his hard fare, and provide himself with fuel for the winter. He kept a flock of geese on what is now an orchard with apple blossoms. He snared wild fowl on the fen which has long since been drained and divided into corn fields and turnips. He cut turf among the furze bushes on the moor which is now a meadow bright with clover and renowned for butter and cheese. The progress of agriculture and the increase of population necessarily deprived him of these privileges. But against this advantage a long list of disadvantages is to be set off. Of the blessings which civilization and philosophy bring with them, a large proportion is common in all ranks, and would, if withdrawn, be missed as painfully by the laborer as by the peer. The market place which the rustic can now reach with his cart in an hour, was, a hundred and sixty years ago, a day's journey from him. The street which now affords to the artisan, during the whole night, a secure, a convenient, and a brilliantly lighted walk, was, a hundred and sixty years ago, so dark after sunset, that he would not have been able to see his hand; so ill paved that he would have run constant risk of breaking his neck; and so ill watched that he would have been in imminent danger of being knocked down and plundered of his small earnings. Every bricklayer who falls from a scaffold, every sweeper of a crossing who is run over by a carriage, now may have his wounds dressed and his limbs set with a skill such as, a hundred and sixty years ago, all the wealth of a great lord like Ormond, or of a merchant prince like Clayton, could not have purchased. Some frightful diseases have been extirpated by science, and some have been banished by police. The term of human life has been lengthened over the whole kingdom, and especially in the towns. The year 1686 was not accounted sickly; yet in the year 1685 more than one in twenty three of the inhabitants of the capital died. At present only one inhabitant of the capital in forty dies annually. The difference in salubrity between the London of the nineteenth century and the London of the seventeenth century is very far greater than the difference between London in an ordinary season and London in the cholera.

Still more important is the benefit which all orders of society, and especially the lower orders, have derived from the mollifying influence of civilization on the national character. The ground work of that character has indeed been the same through many generations, in the sense in which the ground work of the character of an individual may be said to be the same when he is a rude and thoughtless schoolboy and when he is a refined and accomplished man. It is pleasing to reflect that the public mind of England has softened while it has ripened, and that we have, in the course of ages, become, not only a wiser, but also a kinder people. There is scarcely a page of the history or lighter literature of the seventeenth century which does not contain some proof that our ancestors were less humane than their posterity. The discipline of workshops, of schools, of private families, though not more efficient than at present, was infinitely harsher. Masters, well born and bred, were in the habit of beating their servants. Pedagogues knew no way of imparting knowledge but by beating their pupils. Husbands, of decent station, were not ashamed to beat their wives. The implacability of hostile faction was such as we can scarcely conceive. Whigs were disposed to murmur because Stafford was suffered to die without seeing his bowels burned before his face. As little mercy was shown by the populace to sufferers of a humbler rank. If an offender was put into the pillory, it was well if he escaped with life from the shower of brick bats and paving stones. If he was tied to the cart's tail, the crowd pressed round him, imploring the hangman to give it the fellow well, and make him howl. Gentlemen arranged parties of pleasure to Bridewell on court days, for the purpose of seeing the wretched woman who beat hemp there whipped. A man pressed to death for refusing to plead, a woman burned for coining, excited less sympathy than is now felt for a gallant horse or an over driven ox. Fights, compared with which a boxing match is a refined and humane spectacle, were among the favorite diversions of a large part of the town. Multitudes assembled to see gladiators hack each other to pieces with deadly weapons, and shouted with delight when one of the combatants lost a finger or an eye. The prisons were seminaries of every crime and of every disease. At the assizes, the lean and yellow culprits brought with them from their cells to the dock an atmosphere of stench and pestilence which sometimes avenged them signally on bench, bar, and jury. But on all this misery society looked with profound indifference. Nowhere could be found that sensitive and restless compassion which has, in our time, extended a powerful protection to the factory child, to the Hindoo widow, to the negro slave, which pries into the stores and water casks of every emigrant ship, which winces at every lash laid on the back of a drunken soldier, which will not suffer the thief in the hulks to be ill fed or over worked, and which has repeatedly endeavored to save the life even of the murderer. It is true that compassion, like all other feelings, ought to be under the government of reason, and has, for want of such government produced some ridiculous, and some deplorable effects. But the more we study the annals of the past, the more shall we rejoice that we live in a merciful age, in an age in which cruelty is abhorred, and in which pain, even when deserved, is inflicted reluctantly and from a sense of duty. Every class, doubtless has gained largely by this great moral change; but the class which has gained most is the poorest, the dependent, and the most defenceless.

The general effect of the evidences which has been submitted to the reader seems hardly to admit of doubt; yet, in spite of evidence, many still image to themselves the England of the Stuarts as a more pleasant country than the England in which we live. It may at first sigh seem strange that society, while constantly moving forward with eager speed, should be constantly looking backward with tender regret.— But these two propensities, inconsistent as they may appear, can easily be resolved into the same principle. Both spring from our impatience of the state in which we actually are. That impatience, while it stimulates us to surpass preceding generations, disposes us to overrate their happiness. It is, in some sense, unreasonable and ungrateful in us to be constantly discontented with a condition which is constantly improving. But, in truth, there is constant improvement precisely because there is constant discontent. If we were perfectly satisfied with the present, we should cease to contrive, to labor, and to save with a view to the future. And it is natural that, being dissatisfied with the present, we should form a too favorable estimate of the past.

In truth, we are under a deception similar to that which misleads the traveller in the Arabian desert. Beneath the caravan all is dry and bare; but far in advance and far in the rear is the semblance of refreshing waters. The pilgrims hasten forward, and find nothing but sand, where an hour before, they had seen a lake; they turn their eyes, and see a lake where, an hour before, they were toiling through sand. A similar illusion seems to haunt nations through every stage of the long progress from poverty and barbarism to the highest degree of opulence and civilization. But, if we resolutely chase the mirage backward, we shall find it recede before us into the regions of fabulous antiquity. It is now the fashion to place the Golden Age of England in times when noblemen were destitute of comforts, the want of which would be intolerable to a modern footman, when farmers and shopkeepers breakfasted on loaves, the very sight of which would raise a riot in a modern workhouse; when men died faster in the purest country air than they now die in the most pestilential lanes of our towns, and when men died faster in the lanes of our towns than they now die on the coast of Guinea. We too shall, in our turn be outstripped, and in our turn be envied. It may well be, in the twentieth century, that the peasant of Dorsetshire may think himself miserably paid with fifteen shillings a week; that the carpenter at Greenwich may receive ten shillings a day; that laboring men may be as little used to dine without meat as they now are to eat rye bread; that sanitary police and medical discoveries may have added several more years to the average length of human life; that numerous comforts and luxuries which are now unknown, or confined to a few, may be within the reach of every diligent and thrifty working man. And yet it may then be the mode to assert that the increase of wealth and the progress of science have benefitted the few at the expense of the many, and to talk of the reign of Queen Victoria as the time when England was truly merry England; when all classes were bound together by brotherly sympathy; when the rich did not grind the faces of the poor, and when the poor did not envy the splendor of the rich.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT WORCESTER.

We have received a copy of the 16th Annual Report of the Trustees of this Institution, together with the 6th of the Superintendent.

The year commenced with 394 patients in the Hospital. During the year, 261 were admitted, making 655 who enjoyed the benefits of the Hospital in the course of the year. The largest number at any one time was 428; smallest, 388; average 404. The number of foreigners admitted in 1848, was 150. There is a large increase from this quarter, and most of these are dependant on the bounty of the Commonwealth.

There have been 136 cases of recovery—than which only one year previous has shown a larger number. Of 108 other cases discharged, 32 were improved; 48 incurable and harmeless; 2 incurable and dangerous; and there were 30 deaths. Number of inmates Dec. 1, 409.

The whole number admitted since the opening of the Hospital is 3084. Of these there have been discharged recovered 1433; improved 416.

Table 9, in the Report of Dr. Chandler the Superintendent, shows the causes of insanity as follows:

Causes and Predisposition to Insanity.

	1848.	Previously.
Ill Health	47	390
Intemperance	12	322
Domestic Affliction	22	266
Religion	2	223
Masturbation	5	161
Property	6	152
Disappointed Affection	2	77
Disappointed Ambition	2	34
Epilepsy	7	67
Puerperal	9	80
Wounds on the Head	5	31
Hard Labor	7	13
Jealousy	0	13
Fright	3	17
Palsy	3	26
Periodical Cases	50	579
Hereditary	74	691
Homicidal	22	35
Have committed Homicide	1	19
Suicidal	32	310
Have committed Suicide	0	16
Cases arising from Physical Causes	165	1163
Cases arising from Moral Causes	47	808

He also further remarks:

"The causes of insanity are usually divided into moral and physical. But they are usually complicated. Both a physical and a moral cause are combined to produce the result. In most cases, the general health has been suffering, and the system had become susceptible to slight impressions, and then some moral cause, as some severe domestic calamity, would easily disturb and derange the reasoning powers. Such, or similar, are the accounts given us by their friends in almost every case. Intemperance has directly produced a large per cent. of the cases of insanity. The continued use of alcoholic drinks produces functional and soon organic disease of the brain itself, which is almost certainly incurable. The symptoms of this form of insanity are somewhat peculiar,—a confused mind, a horrid apprehension of pending evil, timidity and rashness, and often a homicidal propensity. The term *horrors*, is peculiarly descriptive of these poor sufferers' state of feeling. The direct causes of insanity produced by intemperance, are numerous. Much of the domestic affliction that overwhelms so many families is attributable to this cause. While the head of a family is sinking himself by the indulgence of his besotted appetite to a level with the lowest of his race, hard work, poverty, disgrace, and disappointed ambition become the companions of the wife and children. It would be strange if their reason should not occasionally be crushed under such a great calamity.

Diseases of the nervous system, such as palsy and epilepsy, are apparently becoming more frequent causes of insanity.

Under the table of Ages &c., Dr. C. says:

One boy, less than eight years old, was brought to us the past year. He was taken insane soon after having a fever before he was three years old. His mind has not expanded much. His case is a hopeless one. We thought his habits were improved by a few months' residence under our care. But he will be a troublesome person to manage, for those who may have the care of him. The middle period of life sends us the most patients. A few come to us after they have passed the age allotted to man.

About one half of the cases are married, and half single.

During the year, 15 strong rooms for the more violent female patients, have been completed.

The receipts from State, cities, towns, and individuals have been	$43,052,26
From articles sold	1,354,06
	$44,406.32
The expenditures have been	42,860,05
Excess of receipts over expenditures	$1,546,27

The utmost capacity of the Hospital has been reached, and yet the great majority of the insane, in this State, are not in this nor any other institution. In case the State shall build another Hospital, Dr. C. advises the separation of the sexes —males in one Hospital, females in the other.

With Dr. C's remarks on amusements, religious exercises, and employments, we will conclude our extracts from his valuable Report.

Amusements, Religous Exercises &c.,

Amusements of various kinds have been introduced into all the galleries, to keep active the minds and invigorate the physical systems of the patients. Some, who feel as though they cannot labor, may be induced to take exercise in this way. The in-door plays are chess, cards, backgammon, rolling of a soft ball over our long hall floors, which is much like nine-pins, graces, jumping the rope, &c.; and out-door amusements consist in the game of quoits, base ball, walking in parties, with their attendants, and alone, when the individual has gained our confidence. The double carriage has been devoted entirely to the use of the females. And the male Supervisor has, every pleasant day, carried out some of the feeble male patients in the covered one-horse carriage. It is our intention to have every patient go out into the open air frequently, unless there is some special reason to forbid it.

The Matron's sewing parties have been continued every two weeks. These gatherings are made pleasant by the social meeting together of about sixty patients, with their attendants. After sewing for about two hours, a treat is served around. Sometimes the pianoforte helps to enliven the assembly. The greatest degree of decorum is here observed, as any breach, in this respect, would render it very doubtful whether the offending party would receive another invitation. These parties are anticipated with pleasure by most of the ladies who attend them.— Some of the efforts of these parties go to supply articles for the show-box. We have quite a number of patients who work many curious, fancy, and useful articles, which are sold from this box. Strangers, visiting the Hospital, are often glad to procure some ingenious article, made by some of our inmates, as a memorial of their visit. There has been realized, the past year, from the profits of sales made from this box, one hundred and two dollars and fifty cents.

Some books have been purchased to replenish the library connected with it, and for the use of all the patients. And, as a token of their respect for their Supervisor, who has, for about ten years, been devoted to the best interests of the Institution, the patients and attendants of this society have, at an expense of sixty dollars, procured a portrait of her, by Mr. Osgood of Salem. It was designed that this likeness should be hung up in some suitable place in the Hospital. It is a good painting, and will be a useful ornament to the Hospital, if those who come after her shall be stimulated, by her example, to a more disinterested performance of their duties.

The library contains several hundred volumes of miscellaneous books. It is frequently replenished with interesting works, which its constant and severe usage seems to require. Many of our inmates read with pleasure and profit. Periodicals and newspapers are furnished by some friends.

An evening school has, the past month, been in successful operation. Some fifteen or twenty male patients have attended. It promises to be of some use to those who take part in it.

The religious exercises continue to be one of the most interesting and important means used in the management of this Hospital. The public teaching from the desk on the Sabbath, and the evening services, at half-past eight, have been conducted by the same chaplain, who has so acceptably performed the same service for more than eight years. The Bible class, in the afternoon of each Sabbath, for such as choose to attend, the reading of the Scriptures by all in their own rooms, and social singing parties for the cultivation of sacred music, have been kept up.

Our congregation, on the Sabbath, consists of some two hundred patients, with their attendants, and some strangers from the city. The chapel and Johonnot Hall, thrown into one room, by opening the large folding doors between them, are usually filled with as quiet and attentive an audience as can be found in the Commonwealth. It is now quite rare that our meetings are disturbed by any one. The appearance of the meeting is, in all respects, like that of any orderly congregation in New England, in their own house of worship.

The insane appreciate their religious advantages here. They can discriminate between what is right, unless it is upon the subject of their delusions. They as heartily repent of their transgressions, when made sensible of them, as any rational person. Many have a deep religious feeling, and a strict sense of justice. It is only when their delusions and ungovernable propensities intervene, that their thoughts and actions vary from that of others. Hence reason, example, and persuasion exert over them their appropriate influence, and enable them to walk with more propriety in the paths of rectitude and religion. The judicious application of the precepts of the Gospel consoles the melancholic in his despair, gives hope to the timid, and restrains the rash in his headlong career. There are but few that would not be benefitted by listening to such preaching as the "Sermon on the Mount."

Our inmates have performed as much labor the past year, on the farm, as usual The garden has looked as well and has yielded as abundantly. The effects of labor on those who work are salutary, unless they over-work, which is not apt to be the case, except in certain recent cases. Physical health is promoted, and mental quietude is increased, by out-door exercise, and some profitable labor is the most agreeable way of taking it. We try to furish our inmates with as much exercise on the farm, and in the garden, as they can be induced to take. It has been, in a few cases, the great means of their recovery.

VERMONT STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

This body met at Burlington, Jan. 17, in the 2nd Congregational meeting-house. The large Church was filled on the floor and in the galleries. After organization, Reports were listened to, on the state of the temperance cause, from the several counties.

"It appeared from these reports that since licenses were granted last spring, intoxicating drinks have been sold without stint, and on every hand the most appalling consequences of drunkenness, in the shape of crime and suffering, are witnessed, and in every County. In Addison County the number of licenses was stated at 63. In Chittenden, 149; in the town of Burlington, 49. And these licenses have been granted, and used freely, to all applicants, as if by flooding the State with rum to sweep it of every vestige of temperance efforts.

Resolutions from the Business Committee were reported as follows:

Resolved, That the use and traffic in intoxicating liquors has greatly increased under the operation of the vote of last March,—that the quantity brought into the State and sold is probably ten-fold more than under the vote of 1847.

It was next *Resolved*, That this Convention rejoice in the vigorous and successful efforts of the Rechabites and Sons of Temperance in a common cause; and are happy on this occasion to join hands with them in a persevering effort to banish intemperance from the State.

Over 900 Rechabites on the Lines were stated to have become such *of late*.

It was *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the cause of Temperance will be promoted by a more direct encouragement of rational schemes for information and amusement; and for this purpose we recommend the establishment of Lyceums, of courses of Lectures on Agricultural, Scientific and Moral subjects; and that meetings be held for general conversation on whatever relates to the cultivation of the earth, the dignity of labor, and the improvement of the mind and heart.

Various other Resolutions were also passed, especially having for their object to awaken the people throughout the State to action on the License question at the coming March elections; and the clergy were requested to preach or lecture on the subject previous to that time.

Earnest and eloquent addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Labaree, President of Middlebury College, Rev. Mr. Goodhue, Rev. Dr. Merrill, Messrs. Adams, Sampson, Stansbury, Spencer, Crocker and others.

DR. OSGOOD, the venerable Pastor of the First Church in Springfield, Mass., preached his 40th annual sermon, as pastor of that church, on Sunday week. He has written over 2000 sermons; married 690 couple; buried 1446 persons; baptized 1002; 2 male and 16 female members of the church, when he became its pastor, survive; he has never seen a day when he could not attend to his parochial duties, and has only been kept from his pulpit one whole and two half days, and then from lameness rather than sickness.

WESTERN RAILROAD.

We have received a copy of the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Directors of the Western Railroad Corporation, for the financial year, which terminated Nov. 30, 1848.

Although the Company has paid its interest, divided 8 per cent. to the shareholders, provided for the Sinking Fund, and added something to the Contingent Fund; the receipts have been such as to warrant an unusual outlay in the improvement of the road. The ditches have been widened; decayed sleepers replaced by 65,000 new ones; and the rails on four miles of the track replaced by those weighing 14 pounds more to the yard. 1,079 feet of new bridges have been erected for a second track; and a steam Ferry Boat built for crossing the Hudson. Twenty-five 23 net ton engines, and 400 freight cars have been added to the stock. A large Depot has been built at Greenbush; and about 32 miles of second track have been laid down. These numerous and expensive improvements have, as the Directors believe, enabled the Company to do its business with promptness, and to the satisfaction of the public.

Notwithstanding the immense amount of travel, no accident has occurred which resulted in the injury of a single passenger. All the bridges between Worcester and Albany have been raised sufficiently high to clear the heads of persons standing on the trains.

The number of passengers in 1842, was 190,436; in 1843, 200,965; in 1844, 220,257; in 1845, 223,633; in 1846, 265,664; in 1848, 405,614. The number of tons of through and way freight in 1846, was 166,391; in 1847, 274,691; in 1848, 265,542. In the same proportion, of course, have the profits of the road increased, till, in the last year, they amounted to $679,711.

The total cost of the construction and equipment of the Road up to Dec. 1, 1848, was $9,900,153; more than a million of which was expended during the present year. The total means provided to meet this outlay are 51,500 shares of the capital stock, amounting to $5,150,000; sterling Bonds, $4,319,520; Albany City Bonds, $1,000,000. Total means $10,469,520. Excess of means above cost, $567,367. Deducting from this the amount paid the Sinking Funds, it still leaves a balance of construction funds unexpended to $109,787.

It will be remembered that 11,500 shares of the capital stock were created during the past year. The Directors state it will be necessary to create about 2000 more new shares during the present season; as it is contemplated to complete, during this year, the construction of the second track between Worcester and Springfield of which 9 miles remain to be laidr and to perfect other improvements.

The income of the Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad for the year ending Nov. 30, 1848, was $28,319. Expenses, $17,467 Balance, $10,852. But as the Trustees of the P. and N. A. R. R. guarantee to the Western Road an annual dividend of 6 per cent, amounting to $26,755, they become responsible for a deficiency during the past year, of nearly $16,000.

[Springfield Republican.

TAKING CARE OF THE PENCE. One of the hardest lessons for many of our young men to learn is that trite and sterling doctrine of Poor Richard. "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves." But hard and distasteful as it is we must learn and practice the maxim, or take the still harder alternative of poverty and want.

We have no inclination to teach any of our readers a lesson of miserly meanness and littleness. The miserable Muck-rake who consecrates his energies to the saving of the shreds and fragments and sweepings that lie in his path as an ultimate object, is quite as pitiable a being as the most prodigal spendthrift. What we desire is to save the thoughtless and wasteful from future embarassment and trouble by putting him on a course of economy and care taking in his ordinary expenditures. This is all that is necessary, and all we wish.

Hundreds of young men, some of whom may read this paragraph, might this day have been in possession of a snug little capital, if they had simply dispensed with superfluous indulgences during the time they have been engaged in business. It would have cost no sacrifice of generous feeling or of respectability of character, and besides the saving of money it would have been attended with the acquisition of a habit of minute economy, or precise attention to the small details of daily business, which is itself worth more than money; which is in truth the most productive kind of capital.

In this country, and as business is here managed a little capital gives a young man great advantage especially if along with it he possesses superior business talents and habits. And the fact that he has saved from a small income a snug little sum in the course of a few years, is itself pretty good evidence that he has the right habits and abilities to succeed well, and no introduction or letters of recommendation can speak so loudly in his favor. At the same time the buoyancy of mind and spirits which this advantage inspires in the young adventurer himself, is often a material help to him in his future undertakings. In every respect he appears in favorable contrast to those other young men who though placed in circumstances equally favorable have acquired no property, contracted bad habits and feel jaded and discouraged by their unfruitful toil.

It has a great and happy effect upon one's own mind and energy to feel that a beginning is made —that a foundation is laid to build upon— and if for no other reason, for this every young man should look well to see what becomes of his first earnings. It is comparatively easy to add to a stock, however small; less easy to think of beginning one.

We repeat our advice, then, old and oft repeated as it has been. Take care of the pennies, the first earned pennies of youthful endeavor, and the pounds of after life will take care of themselves. [Dry Goods Reporter.

THE NEW EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA. The present Emperor, in whose favor the old Emperor abdicated, Dec. 2d, 1848, was born on the 18th of August, 1830. The ex-Emperor Ferdinand has fixed upon Prague as his place of residence, and on the day of his abdication he quitted Olmutz to proceed there. He arrived at Prague on the 2d, at nearly midnight, when the news of his abdication was hardly known there. Prince Schwartzenberg made an announcement of this intelligence in the Assembly at Kremsier, where it appears to have created considerable surprise. The Emperor Ferdinand was born on the 16th of April, 1793; was crowned king of Hungary on the 23d of September, 1836; King of Bohemia on the 7th of September, 1836; and King of Lombardy and Venice on the 6th of September, 1838. He succeeded his father on the 2d of March, 1835; he has therefore abdicated the imperial throne after having occupied it for a period of thirteen years and a half.

DEATH FROM ANTHRACITE COAL GAS. An old man named Thomas Fitzpatrick died yesterday at his residence in 7th street below Wharton from the effects of Anthracite Coal gas inhaled by him during Saturday night. His son was likewise affected by it, but is in a fair way of recovery. It seems that on Saturday night, before going to bed, they made up a fire and turned the damper of the stove, so that in a short time thereafter, the fumes must have spread through their apartment and rendered them unconscious. On Sunday about ten o'clock, they were discovered almost lifeless. Dr. T. S. Reed, was called in the afternoon to see the sufferers, but it was too late to do any good in the case of the father. [Philadelphia Gazette, Jan. 23d.

A gentleman who had been successfully engaged in three professions, those of minister, physician and lawyer, was asked the comparative advantages of them for acquiring property. He replied,—The man who will give but a fourpence to save his soul, will give twenty-cents for relief from sickness, and a dollar to have his own will.

Men are very frequently like tea—the real strength and goodness is not properly drawn out of them until they have been for a short time in hot water.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

MASSACHUSETTS

American, Boston	closed.
Amherst Bank	closed.
Berkshire Bank, Pittsfield	closed.
Citizens Bank, Nantucket	closed.
Charlestown Bank	closed.
Chelsea, at Chelsea	redeemed
Commercial, Boston	closed.
Commonwealth Bank, Boston	closed.
Cohannet Bank, Taunton	closed.
Duxbury Bank	closed.
Essex Bank, Salem	closed.
Essex Bank, No. Andover	closed.
E. Bridgewater Bank, ch. sur.	redeemed.
Farmers' and Mec's', So. Adams	worthless.
Farmers', Belchertown	worthless
Franklin, Boston	worthless.
Fulton, or Winnisimet Bank, Boston	worthless.
General Interest, Bank of, Salem,	closed.
Hampshire, Northampton	closed.
Hancock, Boston....charter expired	closed.
Ipswich, at Ipswich	closed.
Kilby, Boston	closed.
Lafayette, Boston	closed.
Manufacturer's and Mechanics, Nantucket	closed.
Mendon, at Mendon	.. 37s
Middlesex, Cambridge	closed.
Middling Interest, Boston	closed.
Nahant, Lynn	closed.
Newburyport Bank,	closed.
Norfolk, Roxbury	closed.
Oriental, Boston	closed.
Phœnix Bank, Charlestown........closed	no sale.
Phœnix, Nantucket	worthless.
Roxbury, at Roxbury....charter annulled	worthless.
Sutton, Wilkinsonville	closed.
South Bank, Boston..charter surrendered	redeemed.
Winthrop, Roxbury	closed.

MAINE.

Agricultural Bank, Brewer,	closed
Bangor Commercial, at Bangor	3 a 4 pr ct d.
Bangor Bank, old	closed.
Bath Bank	closed.
Castine Bank	worthless.
Citizens' Bank, Augusta	closed.
Calais Bank	7 @ 10 pr ct.
City Bank, Portland	charter expi
Damariscotta Bank, Nobleboro'	worthless.
Exchange, Portland	char. expired
Frankfort Bank	worthless.
Globe Bank, Bangor	worthless.
Georgia Lumber Co., Portland	worthless
Hallowell and Augusta	worthless
Kennebec Bank, Hallowell	worthless
Kennebunk Bank	worthless
Lafayette Bank, Bangor	closed.
Maine Bank	closed.
Mercantile, Bangor	3 @ ..
Oldtown, Orono	worthless.
Oxford Bank, Fryeburg	fraud.
Passamaquoddy, Eastport	worthless.
People's Bank, Bangor	closed.
Penobscot Bank, Bangor	closed.
Portland Bank	closed.
Saco Bank	closed.
Stillwater Canal, Orono	worthless.
St. Croix, Calais	closed.
Union, Brunswick	closed.
Washington County, Calais	worthless.
Westbrook Bank	1 a 2 pr ct. d.
Waterville Bank	closed.
Wiscasset Bank	closed.
Winthrop Bank	closed

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord Bank	closed.
Claremont Bank	.. a 5 pr ct d.
Exeter Bank..............charter expired	closed.
Farmers', Amherst..........charter expired	closed.
Grafton Bank, Haverhill	closed.
Hillsborough Bank	worthless.
New Hampshire, Portsmouth..ch. expired	redeemed
Portsmouth Bank........charter expired	redeemed
Wolfborough Bank	worthless.

VERMONT.

Agricultural Bank, Troy	fraud.
Bennington Bank	worthless
Commercial Bank, Poultney	fraud.
Essex, Guildhall	worthless.
Green Mountain Bank	fraud.
Jefferson Banking Company	fraud.
Orange County, Bank of, at Chelsea,.closed	redeemed.
St Albans, Bank of	2 a per cent. d
Windsor, at Windsor	closed.

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport Manuf. Co	fraud.
Derby Bank	worthless.
Eagle, New Haven	worthless.
Housatonic R R Co. Bridgeport	10 a 15 pr ct. d

RHODE ISLAND.

Burrillville Bank	worthless.
Eagle, at Newport	fraud.
Farmers' Exchange, Glocester	worthless
Farmers' and Mechanic's, Pawtucket	closed.
Franklin Bank, Providence	fraud.
Mount Hope, Bristol	closed.
Providence County Bank	5 @ .. pr ct. d
Globe Bank, Smithfield	.. @ .. par
Pascoag Bank, at Pascoag Village	closed
R. I. Agricultural Bank, Johnston	[illegible]
Scituate Bank	[illegible]

NEW YORK.

New York City	[illegible]
Country banks	[illegible]

COINAGE OF GOLD DOLLARS. The editor of the Tribune writes from Washington, that he has seen the gold dollar, and a pretty thing it is. "Let us have them in abundance," he says, "and a silver three-cent piece also. The gold Dollar is a 'new broom' which will 'sweep clean' for a [illegible] coinage will [illegible] for the golden shower?"

THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO is composed of persons pursuing business as follows:—Forty farmers, thirty-six lawyers, six printers, four physicians, four merchants, two millers, four manufacturers, two mechanics, [illegible] one fisherman, one tanner, one carriage-maker. Ninety-six married, nine single, one engaged!

CROUP. The Journal of Health, in cases of croup, advises instant, sudden and free application of the coldest water, from a sponge, to the neck and chest, then, [illegible] in warm covering, giving it freely of water to drink.

A lady residing in England, who has a number of female servants in her family, and to whom she was in the habit of giving her cast-off half-worn shoes, found the following impromptu on her chamber mantel, the succeeding morning:

"How careful should our mistress be,
[illegible]
When all the maids within the house
Are walking in her shoes."

In France, all ladies who do not possess a decided ample fortune make it a point to learn some practical art of business, so that any reverses of fortune, they may be able to obtain a living.

A JOKE FOR YOUR MONEY. We see a book advertised under the title of 'What is money?' What is money indeed! Why, in our opinion, money is extremely difficult [illegible] got still more [illegible]

A poor poet wished that a sovereign, like a piece of scandal, would grow bigger every time it circulated.

"Would it were awful to marry two wives!" exclaimed an enthusiastic young bachelor, desperately in love with a couple of blooming cousins. "Try one to begin with," was the remark of a surly old Benedict.

Judge Jeffries, when on the bench, told an old fellow with a long beard that he supposed he had a conscience as long as his beard. "Does your Lordship," replied the old man, "measure consciences by beards? If so, your Lordship has none at all."

DOUBTFUL. "Friend, how is Dr. C. in politics just now?" "I cant say, I have not seen him this morning."

THE JESTER.

"GROWING." Old Paterfamilias is blest with a very large family, and [illegible] assistance of [illegible] being asked [illegible] growing evil" he answered, "Boys' clothes."

"I should be pleased to have you call and make me a visit," said a fashionable young lady to another of the same neighborhood.

"It would gratify me much," was the reply. "If we had a *quadruped* we'd have a *vehicle*, but no *quadruped* [illegible] am unable to *foot it*."

EVERY DOG HAS HIS DAY. A Paris caricature represents Louis Philippe receiving a kick from Lamartine, who in turn is kicked from Cavaignac, who in turn is kicked by Louis Napoleon; then comes a scroll, "To be continued."

Who ever saw an omnibus that would'nt hold one more, after it was full?